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Editorial Chats

AS FORECAST in the last issue of the "Fruit World," matters of vital importance to the industry were dealt with at the annual meeting of the Australian Apple and Pear Export Council in Sydney last month. Delegates sat for just on a week, with morning, afternoon and evening sessions, and close attention was given to every item on the lengthy agenda paper,—realising, of course, the importance of the occasion and the power now possessed in having the decisions gazetted.

A forward step was taken in the adoption of color grading: the uniform case for Apples is appreciably nearer: the grade designations are to be altered to "extra fancy," "fancy" and "choice," in accordance with the world standards. Of course, it was a psychological error to ever designate a variety as "plain," but happily that is now a thing of the past.

That the industry has now to be viewed from an Empire standpoint is now apparent. We are widening our horizons.

It is to be hoped that the Commonwealth Government will speedily adopt the recommendation of the Council in the appointment of an Australian Fruit Intelligence Officer in London. The appointment needs to be of an official character: at the same time, it would be an appreciated act of courtesy if the industry were to be consulted regarding a nominee.

THE CONSTITUTION of the Council is interesting. There is equal representation of the growing and exporting interests, each being free to develop its own organisation as units, yet coming together as a Council on matters of large policy. The practical grower and practical marketer coming together in this way has broadened each other's outlook, and has brought about reforms in quicker time than any form of organisation ever previously devised.

DUE CONSIDERATION was also given to the needs of the Australian market. Here, again, we must learn to ignore State boundaries and to visualise the industry functioning on an all-Australian basis.

This will necessarily mean the setting up of strong and representative organisations in the several Australian States, federating these associations into a unit of effective administration for organising the markets and advertising to increase fruit consumption.

Here again it will be found that the combination of the growers and the trade will most quickly achieve the desired objectives. With such a form of organisation, introducing the best of the trade elements, the way will be quickly open to do away with many of the abuses of which growers now (ineffectually) complain.

IT IS OF INTEREST to note that in the same month in which the Apple and Pear Export Council met, the Federal Council of the Australian Dried Fruits Association also held its annual conference. The Apple and Pear Export Council is really built along the lines of the A.D.F.A., with its frame-work of growers and traders.

The attention of all far-seeing men connected with the fruit industry is now focussed on this matter, and it is safe to say that in the next few months a basis of organisation for local marketing will be submitted for consideration in the terms of the resolution carried at the Apple and Pear Export Council meeting.

The Better Farming Train

ONE IMPORTANT UNIT of the train, which made a tour of the North-East portion of the State in its mission of carrying to farmers the latest information upon all phases of agricultural pursuits, was a demonstration of the new methods now being extensively used in the fruit industry, of reworking fruit trees by plug-grafting and bark-grafting.

Another service was the pictorial representation of the results of recent experiments in nutrition and manuring of fruit trees, and instructions on the setting out of orchards for inter-pollination and the symptoms, life history and methods of control of the various orchard pests.

It is hoped that orchardists in the various districts visited by the train took advantage of this special provision of the Department of Agriculture to get acquainted with the very latest technical knowledge which the train sought to convey upon these and many other matters of vital interest to farmers.

Frost Prevention

Because of the recurring heavy losses on account of frost, growers of all classes of fruit are now much more inclined to attend to orchard heating. This practice has been successfully adopted by growers in California, South Africa, New Zealand, and parts of Australia for some years past.

It has been definitely established that the best method is that of orchard heating, in order to raise the temperature to just above freezing point.

The recent articles in the "Fruit World" have shown the practical value of using oil for burning for frost prevention. Growers have also been successful with wood fires, but the work is cumbersome and costly.

FROST FIGHTING.

Grower Suggests Inquiry Into Russian Methods.

Mr. R. M. Voullaire, Junr., of Merbein, Vic., writes suggesting that the C.S.I.R. conduct an enquiry into the Russian method of frost fighting, which is really in the nature of moisture precipitation (fog making) by burning chemicals in saucers, the cost of which is less than 10/- for 20 square kilometres.

Mr. Voullaire states that the foregoing appears to be the natural way, smudging by creating smoke is useless, and heating by direct fires is costly and cumbersome.

Australian Trade Commissioner in New Zealand

A memorandum which has been circulated by the Department of Commerce furnishes the following particulars for the information of business firms and others who may have occasion to communicate with the Australian Trade Commissioner in New Zealand (Mr. R. H. Nesbitt).

Address: The official offices of the Trade Commissioner are on the second floor of the D.I.C. Building, Lambton Quay, Wellington.

Cables: "Austracom" is the registered address in respect of all cables.

Mr. Nesbitt, who was formerly a prominent figure in Australian commercial circles, was specially selected and appointed by the Commonwealth Government as Australia's first Trade Commissioner in New Zealand.

POST OFFICE BOX 1944.

We have received a circular letter from the Deputy Director, Posts and Telegraphs, asking us to assist the Department in giving rapid service in the sorting of mails by impressing upon our correspondents the advisability of using our box number as our postal address. This will facilitate business for all parties and ensure our getting your letters more promptly.

We would therefore impress upon our advertisers, subscribers and correspondents the wisdom of addressing us to

Box 1944, G.P.O., Melbourne.

The complimentary dinner tendered by the N.S.W. Apple and Pear Export Association to visiting delegates attending the Australian Apple and Pear Export Council meeting was highly successful. Hon. A. U. Tonking, M.L.A., presided. The speeches were cordial, and much good feeling prevailed.

Personal

Mr. A. Osborne has been appointed manager of the New Zealand Fruitgrowers' Federation in place of Mr. H. E. Napier, who recently resigned. Mr. Osborne was Mr. Napier's assistant for some years. Mr. J. H. Parker previously branch manager at Nelson has been appointed assistant manager.

A new exhibitor at the Melbourne (Centenary) Royal Agricultural Show, Mr. C. A. Bertuch, of Harcourt, Vic., made a successful debut in winning six firsts and several second and third prizes. The quality of the fruit and its bright appearance after being so long in storage, won favorable comment.

Congratulations to Messrs. W. H. and D. F. Calvert, of Ranelagh, Tasmania, for their splendid showing of fruit at the Melbourne (Centenary) Royal Show. They certainly put Tasmania "on the map," winning many important prizes, and coming a close second for medal for highest aggregate points.

In the growing of Grapefruit, Australia takes its hat off to Mr. E. F. Page, of Curlwaa. At the Royal Show at Melbourne, Mr. Page again showed specimens of his skill in producing this healthful fruit. Mr. Page also showed splendid specimens of fresh and cured Lemons.

Mr. J. W. Blick, manager, Fruit Section, Producers' Distributing Society, visited Victoria at the end of October and renewed his acquaintance with growers.

Mr. J. V. Fairbairn, M.H.R., attended the annual meeting of the Gippsland Fruit Marketing Association in mid-October. He expressed keen interest in the industry, and urged closer organisation among the growers.

Mr. J. C. Rowe, who was recently re-elected chairman of directors of the Waikerie Co-op. Fruit Co., was complimented on his long and faithful service. Mr. Rowe has been chairman of directors for over 20 years.

Mr. J. P. Piggott, general manager, Port Huon Fruit Growers' Co-operative Association Ltd., Hobart, who was unable to attend the recent Australian Apple and Pear Council meeting in Sydney owing to a sudden attack of influenza, has recovered, and is back on duty again.

We were pleased to see Mr. Oscar Weste, of Renmark, on his recent visit to Victoria. Mr. Weste enjoyed the Centenary celebrations, the Royal Agricultural Show and his contact with the several fruit organisations. He was impressed with the programme of the Victoria Mark Company and the possibility of the organisation of similar systems in the other States.

Mr. C. A. Ivory, a director of Ivory Bros. Ltd., Nelson, N.Z., was an interested visitor to Victoria during October, attending the Royal Agricultural Show and inspecting orchards and cool stores. Messrs. Ivory Bros., besides having a large orchard, are big suppliers of orchardists' requirements.

Mr. F. J. Churches, a director of the Kyabram Fruit Preserving Co., and Mrs. Churches, were entertained at the end of October at a welcome social by the Kyabram Fruitgrowers' Association.

Mr. William Young, who recently returned from his visit abroad, delivered an interesting and valuable address to members of the Northern Victoria Fruitgrowers' Association during October. Mr. Young was greatly impressed whilst abroad with the splendid research work which is being done, and urges that more work of this character be conducted by the Federal and State Governments.

THRIPS INVESTIGATION LEAGUE.

Annual Meeting, November 21.

The annual meeting of the Thrips Investigation League will be held on Wednesday, November 21, 1934, at the Board Room, Commercial Travellers' Association, Melbourne, at 2.15 p.m.,

Dr. A. C. D. Rivett, Chief Executive Officer of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, will be in attendance. The annual report will be presented by Dr. J. Davidson, Chief Entomologist, Waite Research Institute, Adelaide, in charge of the thrips' investigation.

Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Midgley, of Mildura, visited Melbourne at the end of October. Mr. Midgley represented Curlwaa at the A.D.F.A. Federal Council meeting.

Mr. Wilson Moses, general manager of the Griffith Producers' Co-op., has returned after his visit to Queensland. After inspecting many fruitgrowing districts, Mr. Moses is all the more favorably inclined to Griffith and district: he also considers that local organisation is in advance of much of what he saw elsewhere.

Obituary

Mr. J. Wood, a fruit inspector of the Victorian Department of Agriculture, died during October. The late Mr. Wood was greatly esteemed, and reference to his faithful services were made at a recent meeting of the Victorian Fruit Marketing Association, when it was decided to send a letter of condolence to the widow.

News in Brief

Large quantities of new season's Apples (ungraded) came on to the English markets in returnable packages in August, causing a glut. Boxed Apples soon met a better demand. There is a tendency to get away from the returnable package and to use a standard non-returnable box.

The recent Citrus Conference at Mildura requested the State Departments of Agriculture to conduct manurial experiments,—at least one adequately replicated series on mature trees.

Sales of dried vine fruits in the Commonwealth this year show an increase of 1,982 tons over the same period of 1933. It is hoped this improvement will be maintained in the final figures.

At the recent annual conference of the New Zealand Fruitgrowers' Federation, appreciation was expressed at the success of the Dominion Mark Scheme for standardising and advertising fruit. The close co-operation with the wholesale trade was approved.

The necessity for adopting an Empire standard case for Apple export was emphasised at the recent Apple and Pear Export Council meeting. The standard Canadian case was favored, and it is believed that within a couple of years this will be the only case permitted for Apple export from Australia.

At the recent annual conference of the New Zealand Fruitgrowers' Federation, strong opposition was expressed to the lifting of the embargo on the importation of Australian fruit.

England imports substantial quantities of canned Apples for the restaurant trade. The principal suppliers are U.S.A. and Canada.

In his article on lime sulphur, Dr. Cunningham, of New Zealand, demonstrates that the polysulphide content should be the unit of measurement, not the specific gravity.

Where cases of injury had occurred with the use of lime sulphur it had been found that the strength had been calculated by specific gravity. To have determined the strength by the correct polysulphide-content method, the injury would have been avoided.

A severe hailstorm heavily reduced the Apricot crops in the Shepparton and Ardmona areas of Victoria.

For combating black spot, Bordeaux mixture has largely replaced lime sulphur in the Harcourt, Vic., district.

N.Z. fruitgrowers are seeking compulsory standardisation to improve the quality of fruit coming on to the local market.

Mr. F. Pyke, a well-known fruitgrower at Ringwood, Vic., has installed a central stationary spraying plant with a pipe system through the orchard.

The Sultana crops on the Murrumbidgee irrigation areas have suffered severely from frost, the scourge being calculated at from 50 to 60 per cent.

A Bill is before the South Australian Parliament designed to make it possible to govern the minimum prices to be paid by Australian wine-makers for Grapes.

The chairman of the Berri (S.A.) Winery, Mr. W. N. Ellis, is urging the Government to push forward with the legislation, as otherwise it is feared that only the the same ruinous prices to growers will be paid as have obtained over the past two years.

At the recent Sydney conference of the Australian Apple and Pear Export Council, the grower delegates from Victoria were G. W. Brown and W. P. Hutchinson, with Frank Moore as representative of the Pear growers. The two last-mentioned were new to the conference, and they made a very favorable impression.

FRUIT ESSENTIAL FOR CHILDREN.

Apples Are Necessary for Good Teeth.

THAT APPLES are essential for the health of children was recently expressed with emphasis by Dr. Machin, principal Medical Officer of the Education Dept. of N.S.W.:

"The tendency nowadays is to place less faith in the tooth brush and more in proper bone-forming foods to prevent teeth decaying in children," states Dr. Machin. "I have seen children with shocking teeth who have been scrupulous in the use of the tooth brush."

Dr. Machin considers that, provided the tooth structure is sound, proper mastication of an Apple can well obviate the use of a tooth brush by young children.

Summed up, his recommendation for a clean healthy mouth is a combination of Apple, brush and good diet.

* * *

[Information like the foregoing is of constructive service. It should be used by growers and their organisations in an educational advertising campaign to promote Apple sales—thus, while assisting to improve the health of the community, would also materially help the growers.—Ed. "F.W."]

Apples and Pears

Latest Crop Position in U.S.A., Canada and U.K.

Marketing Prospects in U.K. and Continent.

VERY VALUABLE INFORMATION regarding crop prospects and the marketing of Apples and Pears abroad is given in a report just to hand from the Department of Commerce, Melbourne, as follows:—

Apples.

The United States commercial Apple crop for 1934 is provisionally placed at 68,070,000 bushels, or 29 per cent. below the average crop during the five years, 1927-31, and the smallest crop since 1921. The barrelled Apple crop of 30,439,000 bushels in the eastern States is 42 per cent. below average, and the boxed Apple crop of 37,631,000 bushels in the western States is 15 per cent. below.

The commercial crop last year amounted to 74,722,000 bushels, of which 12,300,000 bushels, or 16.5 per cent., were exported. That, however, was an unusually high proportion of exports for so small a crop, and is explained by the improvement in foreign exchange rates, the increase in the French quota, and the short Apple crops in Europe in 1933-34.

The 1934 commercial crop of 68,070,000 bushels could easily be disposed of entirely in the domestic markets, since the commercial disappearance of Apples averages 85,000,000 bushels, were it not for the fact that the small sizes, especially those measuring 2¼ inches or smaller, and certain varieties, such as Yellow Newtown, York Imperial, Ben Davis, Ortley and White Pearmain, generally make higher prices abroad than in the United States.

Canada expects a commercial Apple crop of 11,057,000 bushels, which is a little above the average, but much below last season. The final estimate of the record 1933 crop was 16,282,000 bushels, of which 10,300,000 bushels, or 63.1 per cent., were exported. Exports from Canada during 1934-35 will be much smaller than last season. Unless production estimates are later revised upwards sharply, exports for the season will not exceed 6,000,000 bushels. In view of present crop prospects in Canada, the United States should find a market in 1934-35 for somewhat more than the 73,100 bushels of Apples exported to Canada last season.

The United Kingdom expects an Apple crop larger than the 7,654,000 bushels harvested in 1933. Apple consumption in the United Kingdom amounts to about 26,000,000 bushels a year, exclusive of Cider Apples. Assuming that the crop, which is described as satisfactory by the British Ministry of Agriculture, turns out to be 11,000,000 bushels exclusive of Cider Apples, there would still be room for 15,000,000 bushels of imported Apples. Since Canada will have fewer Apples to export, it would seem that there should be a market in 1934-35 for more than the 3,375,000 bushels exported from the United States to England in 1933-34.

Germany is a doubtful Apple market for the coming season. The stringent import regulations and the larger Continental Apple crop are likely to reduce materially the imports of Apples during 1934-35. Exports from the United States to Germany last season totalled 3,216,000 bushels, or almost as much as was shipped to the United Kingdom. A fairly good Apple crop is in sight in Germany, although the local crop is never sufficient to supply the normal consumption requirements of the country.

France. It is impossible to forecast whether France will permit as many Apples to enter in 1934-35 under the quota as last season, when the United States exported 1,267,000 bushels of Apples to France. Rejections because of San Jose Scale were quite heavy last season.

Exports of Apples to **Sweden** declined from 461,000 bushels in 1932-33 to 222,000 last season. This was mostly due to an increase in the duty. There should be a market for a somewhat larger quantity in the present season.

Norway maintains an almost prohibitive duty on Apples and Pears. Consequently, that market is of less importance to American Apple shippers than Denmark or Sweden. Exports from the United States amounted to only 49,000 bushels in 1933-34. This amount may be exceeded in 1934-35.

A normal crop of Apples is in prospect in **Poland.** This country has increased her imports of American Apples in recent years. High duties, compensating exports, and sanitary regulations make trading difficult. This market should be as good as last season, when 109,000 bushels, mostly boxes, were exported to Poland.

Pears.

The 1934 Pear crop in the **United States** is placed at 22,947,000 bushels—17,387,000 in the western boxed States and 5,566,000 in the eastern barrelled

States. The crop is slightly above average and a little larger than 1933. Exports of fresh Pears during the 1933-34 season amounted to 2,200,000 bushels or about 14.1 per cent. of the fresh supply of 15,600,000 bushels. The fresh Pear supply this season, assuming that about 6,000,000 bushels are processed, will be around 16,400,000 bushels. This indicates that roughly 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 bushels of Pears should be available for export.

The United Kingdom, the most important market for Pears, expects a larger crop than the 890,000 bushels harvested in 1933. This outlet for American Pears is likely to be somewhat smaller than in 1933-34, when 1,119,000 bushels were taken. Because of larger crops the United Kingdom will probably import larger quantities from Continental countries earlier in the season than last year.

Outside of the United States, the chief Pear-exporting countries are **Belgium, Switzerland,** Italy and the **Netherlands.** The first two expect good crops, Italy a fairly good one, and the Netherlands an average crop. Italy prohibits the entry of American Apples and Pears by quarantine, and Switzerland imports only small quantities.

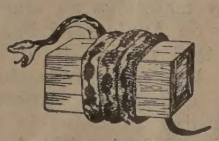
Summary.

Supplies of export Apples in the United States and Canada will be much below those of last season. On the other hand, the European Apple crop is larger. The reduction in the North American crop, however, should be more than enough to offset the increase in European supplies. The main effect of the larger European Apple crop will probably be to restrict the export of American Apples during the early months of the season. There should, however, be a satisfactory outlet for moderate shipments of good, well-colored stock throughout the season. On the whole, it appears that export Apples will probably yield better net. returns than last season, providing foreign exchange rates remain favorable.

The light American Apple crop should mean higher domestic Apple prices than last season. If this is the case, a larger proportion of the crop will probably be sold for fresh consumption in this country, with the result that the proportions exported and processed will be lighter than usual.

American Pears constitute practically all of the world's export surplus of fancy table stock during the fall and winter months. The amount shipped from the United States to foreign markets will largely determine the prices returned for exports. The 1934 crop in the United States is of average size, and exports should be about as large as last season.

Reports are conflicting, but appear to indicate a larger European Pear crop than in 1933. The bulk of the European production is usually consumed by the end of September. Early shipments of California Pears, although rather heavy, made fairly satisfactory prices in the United Kingdom, the principal market, during July and early August. Heavy quantities of locally-grown fruit forced the market down the last of August. Until the bulk of the home-grown fruit is consumed returns are likely to be low, especially if arrivals of imported Pears continue to be heavy.



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42-44 MEAGHER ST., CHIPPENDALE, SYDNEY

New Jap. Plums

Self Sterile and Self Fertile Varieties and Suitable Pollenisers.

Mr. N. S. Shirlow, Assistant Plant Breeder at Hawkesbury, N.S.W., Agricultural College, is continuing his work, in co-operation with Mr. F. T. Bowman, Fruit Research Officer, in raising new seedling varieties of Japanese Plums.

Shipper, Chalco and Shiro seedlings have proved to be the most vigorous: in future these varieties (and particularly Shiro) will be used as mother parents in crossing.

Tests showed that Shiro is self sterile, and was best pollinated with Narrabeen and Santa Rosa. Chalco, whilst partially self fertile, had crops wonderfully increased by pollinating with Narrabeen and Santa Rosa, but not so well with Shiro.

Mr. Shirlow states that previous results proved Narrabeen self sterile, but well fertilised by Chalco and Santa Rosa. Cyca Smono, self sterile, needing Narrabeen, Santa Rosa and Chalco for pollen. Santa Rosa, self fertile, improved with pollen from Chalco and Cyca Smono.

H. LOUEY PANG & CO. PTY. LTD.

Mr. Harry L. Pang, managing director of H. Louey Pang & Co. Pty. Ltd., accredited agents of the Federal Citrus Council, has announced that owing to more capital having been invested in the company than was required for its operations, it was decided to reduce the company's capital, and that, for the purpose of reconstruction, to which effect has already been given, it was necessary as a preliminary for the company to go into voluntary liquidation.

The personnel and staff of the reorganised company is the same as previously, with Mr. Pang as managing director, and with his brother (Mr. Arthur Louey Gook) and his two nephews (Mr. David Louey Shue and Mr. Harry Louey Yen) as directors.

Mr. Pang explains that the reconstruction and reduction of capital will permit the company to operate on a more efficient basis, while leaving it in the position to render the same service to growers as formerly.

Australian Fruit Export

Tasmanian Grower Recommends Canadian Type Box, also Change of Designations to Extra Fancy, Fancy and Choice.

Interesting comments on the Apple export situation were made recently by Mr. R. J. Shields, of Hobart, who recently returned from a world tour. The following appears in the "Hobart Mercury":—

The dump-shape case will certainly have to go, but there is no need, in my opinion, to sacrifice our own sawmillers. For some years I have obtained from my suppliers of case timber a hardwood case similar to the Canadian shape case. I have labelled and wired it, and have received reports that the case is satisfactory. The only fault lies in this, that sometimes the case gets wet in the hold, and the hardwood goes black or a bad color, whereas the pine remains white. Numerous shopkeepers, in reply to a question, answered that the best fruit always came in that sort of case (Canadian shape).

It seems to me that the New Zealand fruit starts ahead of ours, in that our gradings are special, standard and plain, whereas their's for the same fruit is extra fancy, fancy, and choice.

The very use of the latter words has a moral effect on the buyer, and argue as growers will, the look of a case of fruit goes a long way towards a sale.

As regards the quality, I have seen very little bad fruit, and opinions have been expressed that there are few complaints this year, and we have done well to restrict varieties and sizes.

[**Comment.**—It is of interest to note that at the recent Australian Apple and Pear Export Council meeting, in Sydney, it was decided to request the Federal Government to officially gazette the designations: extra fancy, fancy and choice, to replace the old designations: same to take effect in the coming season.]

Re-working Unprofitable Apple and Pear Varieties

By P. H. Thomas, Chief Horticulturist, Department of Agriculture, Tasmania.

ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT problems confronting the fruitgrower to-day is the elimination of the unsuitable or unprofitable variety from the orchard.

During the last decade the average returns received for certain kinds of Apples and Pears on the overseas or State markets have shown that they cannot reasonably be regarded as having any commercial future. Very often such varieties are being "carried" by other more popular kinds, and the grower would have been better off had the fruit not been harvested.

Recently, in making an analysis of the costs and prices, a prominent fruitgrower summed up the position very succinctly by remarking that—

> **"Out of his nine varieties of Apples**
> **Five could be considered profitable;**
> **Two were distinct liabilities; and**
> **Two might have been useful in providing the shipowner his freight, the agent his commissions, the merchant payment for manures and sprays—but he himself had not yet participated."**

Whilst many fruitgrowers may be in a similar position, it is generally recognised that improvement can only be effected by treatments which involve certain disabilities and risks, the problem generally resolving into the choice of either converting the trees to the more favored kinds by re-working, or grubbing out and re-planting.

Fruitgrowers are generally loth to adopt the latter course, especially when the costs of bringing an area of trees into maturity are considered, together with the difficulties of establishing new trees in the place of others in a bearing orchard.

Fig. 1—Grafting unprofitable Apple and Pear Trees, showing converging incisions and lifting of bark section.

"Re-working" by grafting has generally been practiced throughout Tasmanian districts, but during recent years the prevalence of the fungus Polystictus Versicolor (die-back) amongst trees so treated, and the serious losses and injury caused thereby, have somewhat deterred growers from converting their trees by this method.

Polystictus Versicolor generally attacks trees at the open wounds caused in the grafting process. Investigation has shown that this is more prevalent when they are cut hard back into the main limbs, the large open wounds offering ideal conditions for the fungus. Re-working high into the main limbs—using the smaller branches, which will heal over quickly—is a method that is recommended to reduce the risks of infection. This has been successfully adopted in many instances, but growers generally prefer a low-headed tree having the maximum bearing capacity from the "crotch" upwards.

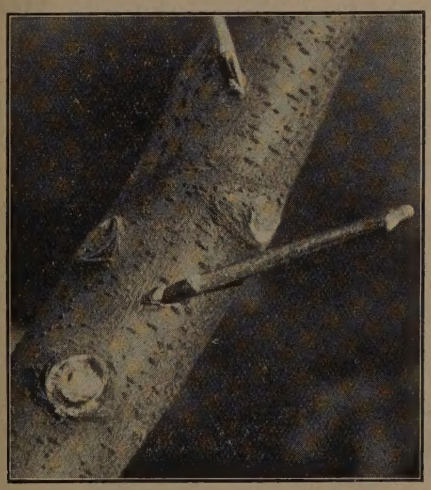

Fig. 3—Scions forced into position and protruding bark removed.

Fig. 2—Scion prepared for insertion.

Apart from the disease question, cropping is also of vital importance, and any method that may be adopted which will allow the tree to be quickly converted to another variety without seriously limiting the production for any lengthy period is obviously of great value.

During recent years orchardists have adopted a number of methods of conversion in which the main framework of the tree is retained and refurnished with fruiting branches of the new variety.

This has been accomplished by a number of processes involving different methods of grafting and budding. (These are reviewed in the Tasmanian Journal of Agriculture, Vol. 4, No. 4.)

Amongst these the "side graft" is now generally favored owing to the successful union and simplicity of application achieved by this method.

When it is considered that as many as two hundred side grafts are sometimes necessary to adequately refurnish mature trees, the importance of reducing costs of operation to a minimum is fully realised.

With this object a number of variations of side-grafting were tested in

Fig. 4—Grafts completed and waterproofed with heavy petroleum jelly.

GUARD AGAINST SCALE !

NOTE.—The above is not a picture of the Mountains of the Moon. It is an actual photograph of Scale on an Orange.

Scale and other insect pests rob you of profits. There is no surer way to guard your crop against these marauders than to *Spray the Gargoyle Way.*

Gargoyle WHITE Spraying Oil is the safest spray to use during the "leafy period." It is also the *surest*, because it is scientifically made from a special medicinal oil base that gives lasting protection.

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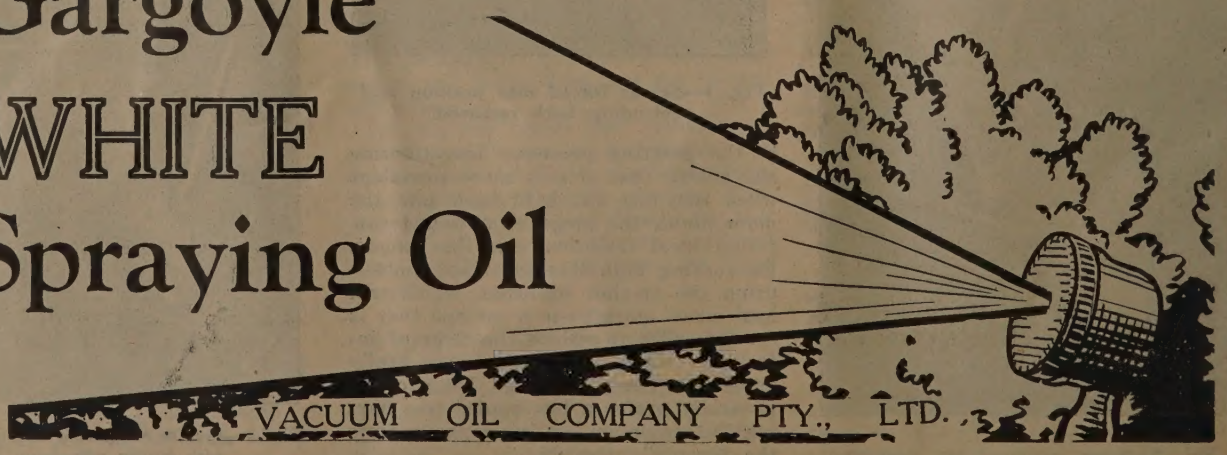

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order to determine the most economic methods of operation. The results of this work have proved most interesting and as the majority of growers are facing the problem of variety conversion this season it is opportune to describe in detail the method which has been found to be quickest and most efficient.

The initial work is carried out in the winter, the main limbs of trees to be treated being cut back to a point where the wood is about 1½ in. in diameter. The limbs are then stripped of all sub-branches, laterals and fruit spurs, retaining only the skeleton framework.

Any large wounds should be coated with a fungicidal paint, such as creosote or coal tar, these being especially recommended where varieties are subject to woolly aphis (Eriosoma lanigerum).

Grafting can best be performed with a knife ground to a chisel shaped end. Two converging incisions are first made on the bark (Fig. 1) and the section gently lifted by means of the knife blade. The scion is prepared by trimming it to a wedge shaped end, which enables it to be inserted under the bark and gently forced into position (Fig. 2). When this has been accomplished it will be found that the V-shaped piece of bark is protruding. This is trimmed off with a sharp knife (Fig. 3), and the graft is then waterproofed with heavy petroleum jelly.

Grafting may be carried out under Tasmanian conditions during the period September-November. The scions should be kept dormant and may be inserted more readily if slightly on the dry side. No tacks or brads are required with this method, the bark walls of the converging cuts firmly holding the scions in position. The distance apart at which the grafts are placed on the main limbs will depend on the age and growth of the tree to be treated and will vary from 8 in. to 16 in. The general set and finish of the grafts is illustrated by Fig. 4.

QUEENSLAND.

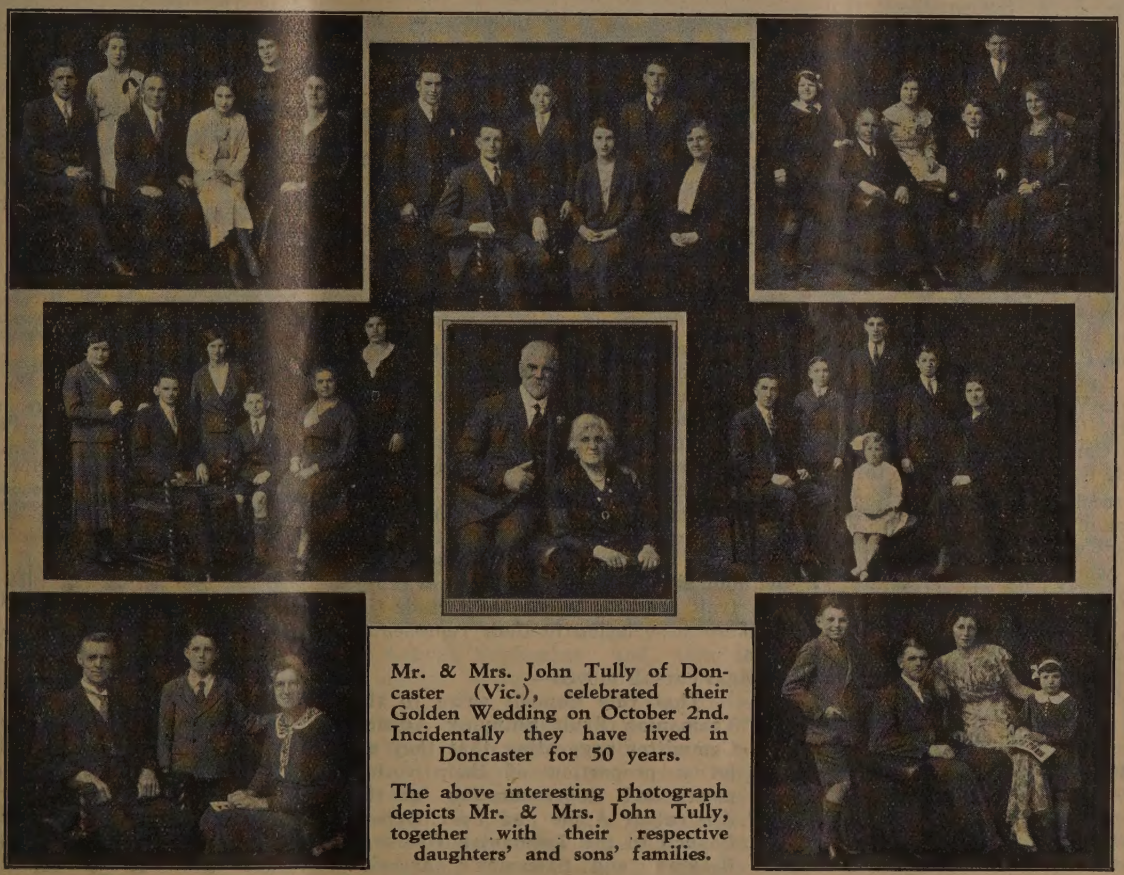
Fruit Crop Prospects.

Mr. H. Barnes, Director of Fruit Culture, writes, under date, October 30:—There are prospects of a very good crop of Apples, Pears, Peaches and Apricots in the Stanthorpe district for this year. All fruits have blossomed well, and, though a late frost cut the early Plums to some extent, a good crop is still anticipated.

With regard to Citrus in the coastal areas, spring rains have been somewhat light, consequently Navels, Commons, and Mandarins did not show a heavy blossom. The fruit now showing indicates a lighter crop than last season. Valencias, however, blossomed very well, and the fruit set is showing up to advantage.

The irrigation areas have enjoyed opportune rains, and Citrus trees are responding splendidly. Navels, Valencias, and Mandarins have blossomed freely, and the fruit formed appears to indicate a very good crop.

PIONEER ORCHARDIST CELEBRATES GOLDEN WEDDING.



Mr. & Mrs. John Tully of Doncaster (Vic.), celebrated their Golden Wedding on October 2nd. Incidentally they have lived in Doncaster for 50 years.

The above interesting photograph depicts Mr. & Mrs. John Tully, together with their respective daughters' and sons' families.

Top (left to right)—Mr. & Mrs. Herbert Clay and Family. Mr. & Mrs. A. T. Tully and Family. Mr. & Mrs. J. J. Tully and Family.
Centre—Mr. & Mrs. Herbert Petty and Family. Mr. & Mrs. John Tully. Mr. & Mrs. F. W. Cameron and Family.
Front Row—Mr. & Mrs. A. J. May and Son. Mr. & Mrs. E. Roy Tully and Family.

J. B. Mills, President of the Apple & Pear Export Council.

The Australian Apple and Pear Export Council

ANNUAL MEETING, SYDNEY, OCTOBER 8 to 13, 1934

Apple Grade Designations altered to Extra Fancy, Fancy and Choice ∴ Color Grading Decided ∴ Co-operation with Empire Producers ∴ Delegation to Visit New Zealand.

THE FOURTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE of the Australian Apple and Pear Export Council was held at the Assembly Hall, Sydney, from October 8 to 13, 1934.

Mr. J. B. Mills, President, was in the chair.

Delegates were in attendance as follows:—Western Australia: Messrs. J. McN. Martin, G. Simpson, R. M. Carter and F. Simper. South Australia: Messrs. J. B. Randell and H. J. Bishop. Tasmania: Messrs. B. J. Pearsall, M.H.A., H. A. Court, F. W. Harrison, Merton Calvert and C. H. Cane. Victoria; Messrs. G. W. Brown, W. P. Hutchinson, Frank Moore, J. B. Mills, A. S. Harrison. N.S.W.: A. E. Herring and J. W. Blick. Queensland: W. Ranger. Officials: Messrs. H. Thomson and H. Souter, Department of Commerce; J. M Ward, Victoria; G. W. Wickens, W.A.; A. G. Strickland, S.A.; P. H. Thomas, Tas.; H. Broadfoot, N.S.W.; H. J. Freeman, Queensland; S. Clarke and W. M. Carne, C.S.I.R. Mr. E. C. Pratt attended on behalf of the Tasmanian Overseas Brokers' and Salesmen's Representatives' Association. Others in attendance were Mr. C. H. Tutton, the Hon. A. U. Tonking and E. E. Herrod, President and Secretary of the N.S.W. Apple and Pear Export Association; H. V. Smith and C. Buchele (Batlow), H. G. Colombie; Mr. Payne, Asst. Trade Commissioner for New Zealand; and R. E. Boardman, Secretary.

Apology received from Mr. C. G. Savage, Director of Fruit Culture, N.S.W.

An apology was received from Mr. J. P. Piggott, who was prevented through illness from attending. Decided to send a letter of sympathy also to Mr. A. J. Honey in the illness of his daughter.

Mr. C. H. Cane acted as proxy for Messrs. E. Ross, J. P. Piggott and R. N. Smith.

Official Opening.

In welcoming the Minister for Commerce, Hon. F. H. Stewart, to open the conference, the Chairman paid a tribute to the Government and Mr. Stewart personally for co-operation in implementing the decisions of last year's conference.

Mr. Stewart said the industry had acted wisely in supplying the British market with a defined quantity of Apples estimated to meet requirements, but closer co-operation with New Zealand was necessary. He was shortly meeting a Minister from New Zealand, when the mutual regulation of the Apple trade would, among other items, be discussed. An outstanding requirement of the Apple and Pear industry today was closer organisation. He did not agree with those who believed any attempt to organise the industry was destructive of personal liberty. He congratulated the Australian Apple and Pear Export Council on the part it had played in the organisation of the industry. The services of the Department of Commerce were available for close consideration of the Council's decisions.

A hearty vote of thanks to the Minister was carried, on the motion of Messrs. Pearsall and Martin.

A letter was received from the Tasmanian Overseas Brokers' and Salesmen's Representatives' Association, stating that their request to the Fruit Shipping Agents' Committee for recognition had been refused, and requesting, because of the important interests they represented, an alteration to the constitution of the Council to permit their affiliation.

Mr. E. C. Pratt, on behalf of the Brokers' and Salesmen's Representatives' Association, said that this organisation represented a large proportion of the fruit shipped from Tasmania.

Mr. Thomson said the Department of Commerce had been approached in this connection.

The Chairman said, that while this appeared to be a domestic matter, the only way for the desired representation without altering the constitution was for the fruit shipping agents to include the brokers' association in their representation.

Mr. Pearsall moved—

> **"That this Council write to the Tasmanian Fruit Shipping Agents' Committee suggesting that they allot a proportion of their voting power and representation on the Australian Apple and Pear Export Council to the Tasmanian Overseas Brokers' and Salesmen's Association."**

Mr. Court, in seconding, said that the Tasmanian Brokers' and Salesmen's Representatives' Association played an important part in the handling of Tasmanian fruit.

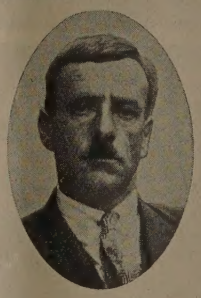
The motion was carried unanimously.

The Case Question. Mr. S. A. Clarke (Forest Products Division, Council for Scientific and Industrial Research) gave detailed report of the tests with 9-inch dump cases made of seasoned hardwood: fruit carried with minimum of bruising, and full 40 lb. of fruit could be ensured overseas. A hearty vote of thanks was carried to Mr. Clarke, on the motion of Messrs. Carter and Court.

Maturity of Fruit. Mr. W. M. Carne, Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, gave valued information regarding the relation of bitter pit to the picking of the fruit, and was cordially thanked.

Report by Mr. G. W. Brown.

Mr. G. W. Brown said that the elimination of varieties and sizes and the fixing of a figure for export were appreciated abroad. There was a unanimous opinion in Hamburg on the fact that they preferred to have three varieties only, viz., Cleo., Dunns and Jonathans.



G. W. Brown, Delegate to Empire Producers' Conference, London.

The British market for Australian Apples was upset in 1934 by (a) the reduced purchasing power of the public (b) immaturity of the fruit and bitter pit, (c) continued arrival of American Apples.

On arrival in U.K., he quickly realised that co-operation with the British producer must be the basis of Empire co-operation. England was now producing over 12,000,000 bushels of commercial Apples: there were many large orchards growing straight lines of many thousands of one to two varieties of "extra fancy" Apples. Electric power was now very cheap. Growers could plug into power on orchard posts.

English growers had the idea that

AUSTRALIAN APPLE & PEAR EXPORT COUNCIL, SYDNEY, OCTOBER 8-13, 1934.

Back Row (left to right)—G. W. Wickens (Supt. of Hort., W.A.), F. Simper (W.A.), H. J. Bishop (S.A.), G. W. Brown (Vic.), G. Simpson (W.A.), H. A. Court (Tas.), R. M. Carter (W.A.), J. McN. Martin (W.A.).

Second Row—A. G. Strickland, M.Ag.Sc. (Chief Horticultural Instructor, S.A.), P. H. Thomas (Chief Horticulturist, Tas.), F. W. Harrison (Tas.), C. H. Cane (Tas.), M. Calvert (Tas.), H. Thomson (Dept. of Commerce), H. G. Colombie (Vic.), H. J. Freeman (Q.), J. B. Randall (S.A.),

Front Row (seated)—F. Moore (Vic.), W. P. Hutchinson (Vic.), A. S. Harrison (Vic.), B. J. Pearsall, M.H.R. (Tas., Vice-President), J. B. Mills (President), J. W. Blick (N.S.W.), A. E. Herring (N.S.W.), S. H. Grueber (Fruit Inspector, Tas.), N. Herring (N.S.W.), and R. E. Boardman (Secretary).

Dominion producers had ignored the British grower when they discussed Empire production. They were all seeking the British market, and English growers resented especially the cool storage of Empire Apples to compete with theirs. It was obvious that real progress could only be made by having the British grower in full partnership.

It had to be remembered too that every conceivable kind of fruit, including tropical fruit of good quality, was on the British market all the time, and the competition was tremendous.

British growers even desired that a tariff be placed on Dominion fruit: they thought Australian growers received a bounty: the tariff suggested was that to equal the bounty.

A "quota" system for regulating Apple supplies to U.K. had been suggested, and outlined: this however was impossible.

Canada had now made a generous gesture. The three main divisions were —(a) Eastern Canada (including Nova Scotia) for over 69 years had marketed 95 per cent. of their Apples in U.K. This was a barrel trade. (b) Ontario, which supplied the industrial districts of Eastern Canada, and was not vitally connected with export, and (c) British Columbia, which had a highly developed boxed Apple trade.

Nova Scotia normally sent during August, September and October 2-2½ million barrels (6-7 million bushels) to U.K.; 156 varieties in two grades: (a) first, (b) domestic; 50 per cent. of each. These quantities would now be reduced in the interests of British growers, thus—the export of domestic and "C" Grade Apples which would arrive in U.K. prior to October 15 to be prohibited; only domestic and "C" Grades of 2½ and size 200 up respectively (excepting C.O.P. & Jon), be shipped so as to arrive between October 12 and October 21; certain soft varieties to be prohibited from export. The present restriction of the import of U.S. Apples below No. 1 and fancy grades prior to November 15 to be extended to all foreign countries.

The programme which would be recommended was that a time should be set for the supply of Apples from each Dominion on to the British market. The aim would be for each Dominion to maintain a strong market, and hand it over to the next, thus—South Africa, Australia, Britain, Canada. With the duty raised to 7/- per cwt. on foreign Apples, the Empire could supply the needs of Britain for Apples all the year.

The programme for fruit supplies to U.K. was approximately as follows:—Sth. Africa (March), Australia (April, May, June, July), England (August, September, October), Canada (November, December, January, and possibly February). February would be a free month for all countries.

The Ottawa Agreements were in force till 1937.

Australian fruit should be off the British market by the beginning of August. This should be the general policy, although it was not always possible, as, for instance, last season, when a ship took eleven weeks on the voyage from Australia, and arrived in August.

However, we should not contemplate any policy of cool storage in England, which would carry our fruit into the season for supplies of English Apples. The policy adopted in 1933 by New Zealand in cool storing a quarter of a million boxes and releasing these on to the market in competition with English Apples was irritating to the British producer.

The completeness of American Apple supplies was illustrated by the fact that old season American Winesaps were sold side by side with new season's Gravensteins.

Empire interests were bound up in co-operation with the British producer, who would become the mouthpiece on tariff matters.

It was now sought to have the duty on foreign Apples raised from 4/6 to 7/- per cwt. It should be noted that the duty of 4/6 per cwt. was imposed when the dollar was at 3.20. With the dollar at 5.05, the duty needed to be 6/4 to be equal to the previous duty; the remaining 8d. was accounted for in hidden U.S. freight subsidies.

The proposed system of Empire co-operation provided for uniform grade standards and designations. Australia would need to adopt color grading: the fact also had to be faced that there were complaints that Australia was not living up to her contracts in supplying specified varieties. The Canadian box should be the standard. Australia needed a fruit intelligence service in U.K. for dealing with fruit surveys and adjustments, and British and Continental tariff matters: other Dominions were ahead of us in this respect. A permanent advisory committee for dealing with Empire fruit should be set up.

Continuing, Mr. Brown spoke in terms of the highest appreciation of Australia's High Commissioner, Mr. Bruce.

Regarding advertising, Mr. Brown recommended that Australia's share be in conjunction with the Empire fresh fruit programme. This programme concentrated on Empire fresh fruits continuously, and each section of the Empire could be emphasised as its season came round. Mr. Hyland, Director of Australian Trade Publicity, would act on the committee, and represent Australia, as at present.

With reference to Continental markets the position was obscure at the moment, but there was definitely a market for certain quantities in North Eastern Europe, Scandinavia, etc. The national feeling there was strongly in favor of dealing with British countries rather than with America.

The European situation as regards fruit supplies must be dealt with in conjunction with other Empire countries.

Inter-Dominion Trading.

The effect of the Australian "Fire-blight" embargo was very far-reaching. Scientists had stated that the embargo could not be justified from the scientific point of view: economically Australia was the loser.

Attention had also been drawn to the multiplicity of brands from Australia. Although New Zealand had an overriding brand, there were distinguishing numbers for each grower, and this made sorting and stacking very difficult. On a falling market every adverse factor affecting trade was a disadvantage.

Appreciation of Mr. Brown. Mr. Court moved—

> **"That a minute of appreciation be placed on the books to Mr. Brown for the excellent work which he accomplished in the United Kingdom on behalf of Australian fruit growers."**

In seconding, Mr. Simpson expressed the hope that Mr. Brown would be selected to return to London to carry on the work so capably begun.

Mr. Ranger said Mr. Brown's address was a masterly exposition. He would like to see the tariff in U.K. raised on foreign Apples as soon as possible.

Mr. Carter, in supporting the motion, said that he was fully convinced of the necessity for Australia to have an intelligence officer, who, in his advisory capacity, could keep his finger on the pulse of British and Continental developments in connection with the fruit industry. Such an officer should be appointed by the Federal Government, but the nomination should come from the Australian fruit industry.

The motion was further supported by Messrs. Hutchinson, Randell and Calvert, and carried with enthusiasm.

The Chairman said this report was a milestone along the road of forward progress in the industry. The doings of this Conference would be very closely watched by other producing interests in other parts of the Empire.

In responding, Mr. Brown said he believed in the unity of the Empire, with the British producer as a partner. With honesty of intention, courage and far-sightedness, progress would be achieved. No humility need be felt by any person or group in any section of the fruit industry of the Commonwealth in bringing forward ideas, for if correct, they would be adopted, and other people would follow.

Mr. Brown's report was then considered in detail, and the resolutions of the Empire Producers' Conference were submitted for adoption.

1. That while the present unsatisfactory state of the export market for Apples continues, further plantings of new areas in the overseas Dominions for export purposes be discouraged.

Agreed to on the motion of Messrs. Brown and Herring.

For achieving stronger markets the following Australian proposals had been submitted:—

(1) Elimination of "plain" grade Apples.

(2) Reduction of varieties for export (reduced from 106 to 43, and further restrictions to be made).

(3) Dessert Apples not to exceed 2¾ inches nor to be less than 2¼ inches. Culinary minimum, 2½ inches; maximum 3 inches.

(4) Fruit to be carried only in refrigerated holds.

(5) Agreement as to the times Australian fruit should arrive.

New Zealand Proposals.

New Zealand and Australia to get together re grades and quantities. New Zealand to discourage further Apple plantings for export: to strictly control grades and avoid late shipments.

In view of the foregoing the Empire Producers' Conference wholeheartedly supported the application of the National Farmers' Union for increase of duty from 4/6 to 7/- per cwt.

On the motion of Messrs. Brown and Calvert, it was decided to express approval of the foregoing.

In reply to Mr. Moore, the Chairman said that the elimination of "plain" grade referred to Apples only, and not to Pears.

In reply to questions, Mr. Brown said it was hoped South Africa would develop trade with the Continent, and thus relieve supplies for Britain. The Australian Apple season was affected by the importation of foreign Oranges. The proposed Imperial Fruit Committee could correlate these matters. It was hoped the fruit conference could meet again in May, when Oranges and Bananas could be dealt with.

Cold Storage in U.K. The decision of the Empire Producers' Conference to recommend minimum cold storage rates in

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U.K. on a fortnightly instead of a monthly basis, was approved. This was intended to apply to the spreading of arrivals as between boat arrivals and not for competition with British producers.

Fruit Intelligence Committee.

Intelligence Services. Approval was also given to the decision to set up a committee for intelligence services. Mr. Brown had been appointed for Australia. In the meantime, Mr. Faraker, of Australia House, would act.

A resolution on this subject was unanimously adopted, on the motion of Messrs. Brown and Ranger, as follows—

That this Council supports the suggestion that an imperial advisory committee be maintained in England, and that the Executive Committee be empowered to discuss with the Federal Government the possibilities of bringing this about. The duties of such a committee to be advisory, to examine and recommend adjustments necessary for the development of Imperial and foreign markets.

Advertising. The Empire Producers' Conference recommended the co-ordinating of the advertising schemes now conducted by the Dominions and home growers. Approved.

Inter-Dominion Trading.

Mr. Brown moved that the decision of the Empire Producers' Conference be confirmed as follows:—

"That every possible effort should be made to facilitate the free movement other than where mutually agreed upon, of Apples between the units in the Empire, and that all restrictions other than those based upon the proven possibility of the transmission of disease or pest into a similar disease or pest-free area be removed."

Continuing, Mr. Brown said quarantine restrictions should be scientific, not economic.

Regarding inter-Dominion trading, there was a duty of 75 cents per bushel on American Apples entering Canada during the Canadian Apple season. Canada had developed an export policy, and was open to receive 500,000 cases of Apples from Australia and New Zealand.

The discussion was deferred till after an address by Dr. R. J. Noble, Government Biologist, of N.S.W.

Dr. Noble's Address.

Dr. Noble said that Fireblight was a very serious disease. It had been present in U.S.A. for 150 years: the disease was discovered in New Zealand in 1919: it was believed to have been introduced on nursery stock.

The chances of Fireblight being introduced on fruit were infinitesimal. On Apples the chances were not one in ten million: on Pears, the risk was negligible, and if slightly greater than on Apples, it was only a "couple of noughts" less. Continuing, Dr. Noble gave much information on the subject, based on his own personal observations in U.S.A. for over three years. He answered many questions, and was accorded a hearty vote of thanks.

Mr. Ranger moved an amendment to refer the Empire producers resolution on this subject to a committee for subsequent reference to Conference: this defeated on the growers' votes by six votes to three.

It was pointed out that there was at present a duty of 3/- per cental on Apples entering Australia. Under the Ottawa Agreements, which ran till 1937, no alteration could be made.

There was a lengthy discussion, and it finally agreed, on the motion of Messrs. Pearsall and Court, to agree to the Empire Conference resolution on this subject, with the following addition—

"That with regard to inter-Dominion trading the resolution is intended to deal with quarantine matters and not to affect the present fiscal aspect."

The Chairman stated that the policy of cool storage which was being conducted by Apple producers all over the world was having a detrimental effect on the public demand for Apples, in so far as the best quality was not possible to be placed upon the market after a long period of storage. This matter must receive the careful attention of all Empire sections to see whether fresh Apples could not be offered for sale in all parts of the Empire by interchange of fruits in order to create a better demand for the more palatable product. Competition with other fruits was so intensive that unless this were done a definitely decreased demand for Apples was inevitable.

At the instance of Mr. Ranger, a resolution was introduced regarding the responsibility of the Commonwealth Government in connection with the proposed lifting of the Fireblight embargo, the final form of this resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Herring, was as follows:—

"That this Council, appreciating the genuine apprehension of growers as to the possible introduction of Fireblight through the withdrawal of the previous prohibition of Apples and Pears, and with every desire to conform to the spirit of the resolution of the Empire Producers' Conference, strongly recommends the Commonwealth Government to give an assurance that should the disease be introduced, effective action would be taken immediately to deal with it, and affected growers would be compensated adequately. The finding of the recent conference of scientists that the risk is very small, justifies the Government in assuming such responsibility and transferring same from the individual grower."

The two W.A. Grower Delegates, G. Simpson (Karragullen) and J. Mc. N. Martin (Mt. Barker).

The resolution in this form was approved.

British Outports. Mr. Brown said the main ports outside of London were Hull, Liverpool and Glasgow. More use could be made of Liverpool, and Glasgow was developing as a port for Australian fruit.

In the discussion which followed favorable reference was made to Manchester, Avonmouth and Southampton, the idea being that all out ports should be fed with discretion, and that Australia would be glad to send Apples, as shipping facilities were available, according to the absorptive power of these markets, which it was hoped could be developed.

Trade With the Continent. Mr. Brown gave particulars of present and potential markets for Australian Apples on the Continent of Europe—Hamburg, best market in Europe; Bremen, useful; Sweden, obtaining supplies from Hamburg and Hull, direct boats desired. He had visited Sweden in an endeavour to get period of low tariff for Australian fruit extended into June.

In the discussion which followed the necessity for arranging credit facilities for Germany was emphasised.

Trade with Sweden.

The Chairman said a letter had been received from the Swedish Chamber of Commerce offering every assistance to secure a later date for the increased duty of Apples entering Sweden. Mr. Hutchinson moved, Mr. Brown seconded—

"That a letter go forward from this Council, through the Commerce Department, urging the importance of the extension into June for low tariff on Australian Apples."

Carried.

Rome Beauties in Early Boats. Messrs. Bishop and Randell introduced a discussion arising out of a report from London that Rome Beauty Apples had

been shipped in February, and tabled a request that this variety should not be sent in early boats.—Noted.

Standard Temperatures. Mr. Blick moved—

"That standard temperatures for the carrying of Apples and Pears be recommended to shipping companies."

Mr. Herring seconded.

Mr. Moore said that dunnage and ventilation were also important.

Mr. Martin urged the importance of a uniform technique by shipping companies in storage, ventilation and temperatures.

Mr. H. V. Smith, Mr. J. M. Ward and Mr. W. M. Carne referred to tests being now carried out in this connection.

Mr. Carter suggested that shipping companies should arrange technique among themselves.

It was finally decided to withdraw the motion, and to substitute the following—

"That shipping companies be requested to consider the adoption of uniform temperatures for the better carriage of Apples and Pears."

Motion, Messrs. Court and Blick.—Carried.

Shipping Space for Pears.

Mr. Thomson (Department of Commerce) said a letter had been received by the department from the South Australian Fruit Marketing Association protesting against the inadequate allocation of Pear space for Sth. Australia. The view of the Department was that this was a commercial matter between the various interests concerned.

Mr. Bishop stated South Australia was very dissatisfied with the allocation of Pear space: last season space was secured for only 28,000 cases, and at very inconvenient times.

Other speakers referred to difficulties which had to be met and overcome because of short notice of Pear space available on steamers.

It was finally decided, on the motion of Messrs. Cane and Bishop—

"That shipping companies be requested to make available a better distribution to all States of any special accommodation available for the carriage of Pears."

Apples as Non Refrigerated Cargo. A letter was read from the Dutch Consulate to the Department of Commerce, stating the shipment of Apples as non-refrigerated cargo on s.s. "Aagtekerk" was not so unsatisfactory as had been reported.

The Chairman pointed out that the present regulations did not permit the export of Apples as non-refrigerated cargo except with the consent of the Minister for Commerce.

Mr. Court said his experience in shipping Apples in non-refrigerated space was entirely unsatisfactory, and he, for one, would not go on with it. He moved:

"That no alteration be requested to the present regulations re Apples as non-refrigerated cargo."

Mr. Brown seconded. Carried.

Congratulations. On the motion of Messrs. Blick and Pearsall, supported by the Chairman, it was decided to send a letter of congratulation to Mr. F. H. Stewart, M.P., on his re-appointment as Minister for Commerce and to Senator T. C. Brennan on his appointment as Asst. Minister for Commerce.

Display of Pictures.

At the invitation of the Department of Commerce, delegates were entertained at a private screening of Australian publicity films as follows:—

"Australian Apples," "Canberra," "Apple-a-Day," "Australian Oranges," "Air Road to Gold."

The pictures were well produced. Those dealing with Apple and Orange production showed orchard scenes: Cultivation, blossom time, picking, packing, land and sea transport.

The verbal description was well done, the voice being clear and the description true to life.

In one picture, Mr. W. M. Woodfull, captain of the Australian cricket team, was seen and heard emphasising the value of Australia's primary products, including the Apple. Mr. Woodfull was observed to be an easy and fluent speaker with pleasing enunciation.

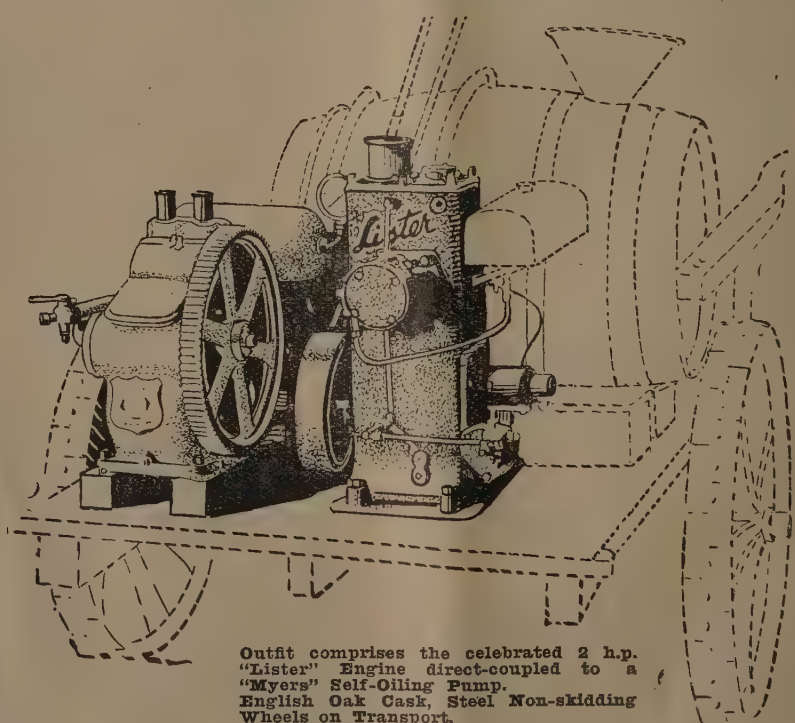
It was explained that these pictures had been shown to large audiences all over England, and was part of the trade publicity being conducted there on behalf of Australia.

Mr. J. B. Randell moved a hearty vote of thanks to the Dept. of Commerce for the display of pictures. He said it was one thing to know in a general way of contributions to funds for advertising, but a display such as that just given was a first rate object lesson, and an appreciated demonstration of the way the funds were being expended, and he congratulated the publicity officers accordingly.

Mr. Herring seconded the vote of thanks, which was carried with applause.

In a Class of its Own:

Lister - Myers Spray Outfit



Outfit comprises the celebrated 2 h.p. "Lister" Engine direct-coupled to a "Myers" Self-Oiling Pump.
English Oak Cask, Steel Non-skidding Wheels on Transport.
Suitable for Guns or Hoses.
Free Estimates given for Stationary Spraying Plants.

A. G. Webster & Sons Ltd., Hobart

Interview with O.S.R.A. The Chairman reported that members of the Executive had had a conference with shipowners, and a strong case had been presented for a reduction in freight on fruit. Shipowners had cabled London, and he (the Chairman) had also cabled Mr. E. Ross (of Tasmania) on the subject.

Pear Grades and Designations. After a discussion initiated by Victoria, a committee consisting of the following was appointed to prepare a report:—Messrs. Court, Bishop, Hutchinson and Moore. This committee subsequently recommended that the present grade standards remain, but that the designations: Special, Standard, and Plain, be altered to Extra Fancy, Fancy and Good.

Report adopted.

Insurance and Collection of Claims. Mr. Brown reported that Australia was losing in efficiency in regard to claims because of diversity of practice among receivers. Surveys should be conducted uniformly and claims pressed forward. It would be preferable for this work to be attended to by one organisation. The name of Mr. McCarthy had been suggested as he was doing much of the work successfully.

Mr. Pearsall referred to the necessity for uniform insurance: a more comprehensive cover was needed.

Mr. Colombie gave particulars of the present method of attending to claims through the National Federation of Fruit and Potato Trades.

The matter was referred to the Executive.

The Chairman subsequently reported that a cable had been received from Mr. E. Ross, London, favoring the appointment of Mr. McCarthy for attending to claims.

Export Pear Case.

Pear Case for Export. The Chairman reported that he had received word of the gazettal of the standard Pear case as the only case for Pear export. While this was in accordance with the resolution of the 1933 Conference, the fact was that since that Conference there had been a widespread change of opinion in favor of the long bushel.

Mr. Moore said that the London representative of the Victorian Pear growers was now wholly in favor of the long bushel case, and he urgently requested that this case be gazetted for the export of Pears.

Mr. Thomson (Dept. of Commerce), explained that the gazettal of the Standard Pear case was in accordance with the Council's recommendation following a request from New Zealand for the adoption of a universal Pear package.

It was decided on the motion of Messrs. Hutchinson and Carter:

> **"To request the Department of Commerce to include the long bushel case officially in the regulations governing the export of Pears."**

In answer to a question, the Chairman said that trays were still included in the regulations for the export of Pears.

Mr. Brown urged that the words "three-quarter bushel case" be no longer used as it was incorrect, and gave a wrong impression. The words "standard" Pear case should only be used referring to this case.

Mr. Hutchinson moved—

> **"That only seasoned hardwood or softwood cases be exported, and that it be compulsory that Pears in both cases shall be protected by the use of strawboard or woodwool on all sides, tops and bottoms."**

Mr. Brown seconded. Carried.

Mr. Clarke suggested that the moisture content be decided. A range of 18 to 25 per cent. was desirable.

After discussion it was decided—

> **To request that in the specifications a moisture content of not exceeding 20 per cent. in seasoned timber be gazetted.**

Pear Varieties.

Mr. Brown moved—

> "That in view of the generally good outturn, and existing market for Pears, no action towards the deletion of any variety or varieties be supported for the following twelve months.

Mr. Calvert seconded.

The Chairman pointed out that as no request had come forward for eliminating varieties of Pears, no resolution was needed. Noted.

Apple Export Case.

Canadian Case. Mr. Court moved—

> "That the Canadian type of fruit case be adopted, but not to take effect before 1936."

He said the dump case had to go. The Canadian case should be completely adopted as the Apple package for the Dominions.

Mr. Bishop seconded.

Mr. Simpson, Mr. Martin and Mr. Carter spoke of the satisfaction in Western Australia with the dump case. They were not convinced as to the superior merits of the Canadian case. Tests, however, would be carried out.

Mr. Harrison (Vic.), moved as an amendment—

> "That this matter be deferred for twelve months."

Mr. Pearsall seconded.

Mr. C. H. Tutton gave information concerning the increasing use of the Canadian case and its suitability for manufacture using 75 per cent. Australian timber.

After further discussion, a resolution was drafted and submitted as follows—

> **"That this Council, appreciating the desire of the Empire Producers' Conference for a uniform case, is moving in that direction with a view to its eventual adoption. The local position, however, is such that the matter should be re-considered at the next Conference."**

Carried unanimously.

Appreciation for this resolution was expressed by West Australian delegates.

Rounded Edges. Mr. Bishop reported that in S. Australia it had been found of advantage to have the edges of the tops and dividing side pieces of case timber bevelled, thus preventing some of the bruising of the fruit.

Report received.

Census of Fruit Trees.

It was decided by resolution—

> **To recommend State Departments of Agriculture to take a census of fruit trees in their respective States, including varieties: trees up to seven years of age; trees seven to fifteen years old; trees fifteen years and older.**

Mr. Ranger reported that this census had been taken in Queensland and was being constantly kept up to date.

Mr. Court advised that similar action was being taken in Tasmania.

Inspection Levy. The resolution on the agenda paper, proposing a new method for inspection levy was withdrawn.

It was decided instead, that the levy be collected on fruit exported to the United Kingdom and the Continent, it being understood that no claims would be made in future for refund of levy on fruit for the Continent. The Department of Commerce to be requested not to collect the levy on fruit for the East.

On the motion of Messrs. Brown and Court it was decided that the inspection levy for 1935 be ⅜d.

Advertising in U.K. A report was received and circulated, giving particulars of fruit advertising campaign in U.K. in 1934.

Mr. Moore requested that the Overseas Trade Publicity Committee be asked to include more specific reference to Pears.

Organising Australian Markets.

Proposed Alteration to Constitution. Mr. Herring moved—

> "That the Constitution of the Australian Apple and Pear Export Council be altered to give grower members a preponderance of votes, and that all matters be decided on a straightout vote of growers and shippers."

Mr. Randell seconded.

Mr. Brown stated that as constituted, the Australian Apple and Pear Export Council was in the nature of a Senate, with all parties equally represented: it was the Parliament of the industry. If growers desired an organisation of growers only they were perfectly entitled to organise accordingly. As at

present constituted, the Apple and Pear Export Council had made substantial progress.

Mr. Herring further stated that growers in all the States had much in common: while attention was being paid to export, a similar organisation was needed to deal with local marketing, else the local market would suffer by reason of having thrown upon it quantities and varieties not permitted to be exported. Such an organisation for local marketing could be an integral part of the Apple and Pear Export Council.

Mr. Hutchinson referred to the plans being made in Victoria to organise under the Victoria Mark Scheme.

Messrs. Herring and Randell agreed to withdraw the motion and to refer the matter to the Executive, with power to add.

Tasmanian Representation. The Tasmanian State Fruit Advisory Board submitted for consideration the amending of the Constitution of the Australian Apple and Pear Export Council to permit of greater representation for Tasmanian growers on the Council.

Mr. Brown said that the basis of the Australian Apple export trade was based on the Tasmanian Sturmer. Tasmania had been very generous in all matters affecting export: that State had to convince only one other State to get a resolution carried. He requested Tasmania to give further consideration to this matter.

It was decided on the motion of Messrs. Court and Harrison to defer this matter for twelve months.

Uniform Inspection.

The subject of uniform inspection, interchange of inspectors or appointment of co-ordinating officers, was introduced by Mr. Herring on behalf of the N.S.W. Apple and Pear Export Association.

Mr. Thomson (Dept. of Commerce) pointed out the difficulties in the way of arranging an interchange of inspectors. It might be possible, however, to have a Supervising Inspector—a Commonwealth officer—to keep in touch with fruit inspectors in the several States to bring about the desired uniformity in inspection methods.

It was decided on the motion of Messrs. Herring and Court—

"That this Council approves of the suggestion from the Department of Commerce for the appointment of a Commonwealth supervising officer for co-ordinating the fruit inspection services in the several States and to instruct inspectors in their duties."

It was stated by delegates that in the acceptance of the foregoing, there would be no need for an interchange of inspectors.

Technical Supervisor in London.

The need was expressed for the appointment in London of a technical officer, appointed by the Commonwealth to examine fruit cargoes on arrival. A resolution to this effect was carried on the motion of Messrs. Brown and Court.

Reports on Stowage.

Mr. Carter moved—

"That with regard to the loading and stowage of fruit in all overseas vessels, reports from Departmental Inspectors be made available."

He stated that until recently reports by Departmental Inspectors as to stowage, loading, etc., had been made available to shippers, but recently the authority of the inspectors to make such reports available had been withdrawn. Western Australia desired the continuity of recent practices.

Mr. Thomson (Dept. of Commerce) stated it was correct that reports by inspectors as to dunnage, stowage, walking boards, etc., had been made available, but at the request of the O.S.R.A. the practice of issuing these reports had been discontinued as the information was deemed to be confidential.

Mr. Court stated that the wharf representative of the Tasmanian State Fruit Advisory Board had access to the holds and that his reports were made available to growers and shippers. Their representative had received every courtesy from the shipping people.

Information was given regarding the practices of inspectors at the various ports.

The Chairman stated that he presumed these reports were desired should such form the basis of a claim. Further, as the reports were filed with the Department he understood their would be no difficulty in obtaining them should the need arise.

On the motion of Messrs. Pearsall and Bishop, it was decided to leave this matter in the hands of the Chairman to take up with the O.S.R.A.

Trade With India.

Mr. Herring stated that India imported £300,000 worth of fresh fruit annually. It should be possible to increase Australia's fruit export to India, which was at present very small. He urged that the funds of the Council be made available to send a trained man to India to pursue investigations.

Mr. Thomson (Dept. of Commerce) said that the appointment of a Trade Commissioner for the East was under consideration.

On the motion of Messrs. Carter and Pearsall, it was decided—

"That the Federal Government, in conjunction with State Committees on Eastern trade, be requested, in any appointment for Eastern trade development not to overlook the closer investigation of the Indian market for Australian fruit."

Mr. Carter moved—

"That the O.S.R.A. be urged to provide refrigerated space to Colombo, Bombay and Port Said at the London rate, and that a 'tween deck be made available fortnightly on berth steamers."

Mr. Blick seconded.

The Chairman pointed out the difficulties now in getting sufficient space on berth steamers for U.K. during the peak periods.

In the discussion it was stated the fruit for Port Said as deck cargo was unsatisfactory. Freight to Colombo, 5/3 per case. The P. & O. Branch Line now had steamers with small chambers conveniently placed. It was believed that the market in "The East," though limited, was worth developing.

Mr. Carter altered his motion to read as follows—

"That the O.S.R.A. be asked to provide additional chambers for the East, and intermediate ports at the normal rate of freight."

Mr. Bishop seconded. Carried.

Co-operation With New Zealand. The Tasmanian Fruit Shippers' Committee sent forward the following resolution—

"That the matter of the overseas shipments for 1935 be discussed with a view to making some definite arrangements for Australia and New Zealand to get together in an endeavor for an Australian quota."

The Chairman stated that copies of cables to and correspondence with New Zealand had been furnished to members. When negotiations were opened up at the conclusion of the last Council meeting difficulties were encountered in arriving at a mutually satisfactory basis for discussion. As a result of the Empire Producers' Conference at London, however, all difficulties appeared to have been overcome, and there was now a whole-hearted desire on the part of New Zealand to meet our delegates and to arrive at mutual decisions.

The matter of quotas and contact with New Zealand was referred to the Executive.

The resolution on the agenda paper in the name of the N.S.W. Apple and Pear Export Association, requesting the Minister of Commerce to convene an Interstate Conference of growers to consider an export control board, was withdrawn.

Fruitgrowers' Relief and Re-working Trees. The item on the agenda paper in the name of the Victorian Fruit Marketing Association, requested that the Federal Government leave in the hands of the State Governments in consultation with leading fruitgrowers' associations the distribution of the 1934 grant for fruitgrowers' relief.

PATENTS
GEORGE A. U'REN
PATENT ATTORNEY
"HEATY HOUSE." 499 LITTLE COLLINS ST. MELBOURNE.

The Chairman stated that this matter had been favorably attended to.

A discussion then took place regarding a suggestion that had been made for portion of this Relief Grant to be used in compensating growers who were re-working their fruit trees.

A request had also been put forward that this Council apply to the Federal Government for a special grant to compensate growers for losses in re-working fruit trees, but the wisdom of this procedure was doubted by several delegates.

Mr. Hutchinson and Mr. Moore strongly put forward the claims of growers for compensation in re-working trees—growers who had been exporting certain varieties for years and who now found this avenue closed.

Mr. Court said that in Tasmania financial arrangements had been made for loans to growers utilising the unemployed relief fund—repayment over 11½ years free of interest, the first 1½ years to be free from repayment.

The question was debated regarding a small levy on export to raise a compensation fund to be supplemented by a Government grant.

It was decided that after full discussion to refer the matter to the Executive to prepare a workable scheme for a compensation fund to assist growers whose varieties had been removed from the export list: such scheme to be referred to the States promptly: if failing to devise a suitable scheme the matter to be left over till next Conference.

Sales Tax on Wrapping Paper. The Secretary reported that the Federal Taxation Commissioner had written officially notifying that they were not going on with their earlier request for retrospective sales tax on wrapping paper (i.e. prior to September, 1932), further that refunds would be made where such sales tax had previously been paid. Noted.

Thrips Investigation League. The Chairman stated that the Victorian Fruit Marketing Association recommended that the Australian Apple and Pear Export Council make a substantial grant to the Thrips Investigation League, the technical work being under the aegis of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research.

Mr. Brown said the C.S.I.R. received grants from various industries: Dried Fruits, Meat, Dairy Produce, etc.

It was decided, after discussion, to refer the matter to the finance committee, with authority to make a grant not exceeding £100.

Codlin Moth Control. Mr. Herring stated that the New South Wales Fruitgrowers' Federation had written to the Department of Commerce requesting that a prize be offered for a remedy for codlin moth control, other than the use of arsenate of lead. The Department had written referring this matter to the Council, but he felt this was a matter which could rightfully be dealt with by the Department. If matters went on as at present, there seemed to be no option but to wash the Apples. A non-arsenical remedy for codlin moth would be of great service.

It was decided on the motion of Messrs. Herring and Brown—

To request the Department of Commerce to offer a prize for an approved remedy for codlin moth control.

Apple Gift Scheme. The Chairman reported that while last year's effort in sending some 5,000 cases of Apples direct to people from friends in Australia had been in the main successful, he did not think the attempt would be repeated owing to various difficulties, and the fact that the procedure was not welcomed by the British trade. Report received.

Next Conference. Mr. Court, in moving that the next Council meeting be held at Hobart, said he felt sure this action would be appreciated by Tasmanian growers, and a hearty welcome was assured. Date—last week in October. Mr. Mills seconded.

Mr. Pearsall added his word of welcome for the Conference to meet at Hobart.

The motion was carried.

Office-bearers. Mr. Pearsall moved—"That Mr. J. B. Mills be re-appointed President."

He considered Mr. Mills was performing service of the greatest value to the fruit industry.

Mr. Court seconded.

The resolution was supported by Messrs. Herring, Martin, Randell and Brown, the tenacity of purpose displayed by Mr. Mills being commended.

The motion was carried with applause, and Mr. Pearsall extended his congratulations.

For Vice-President, Mr. Pearsall was nominated by Messrs. Brown and Herring, and he was re-elected amid applause and suitably returned thanks.

In returning thanks, Mr. Mills said it was pleasing to have the commendation of growers, he being an exporter. There was a big job ahead of the organisation, and the highest efficiency was called for. He had the utmost confidence in the Apple and Pear Council and felt sure it had a big future, but only insofar as the fullest co-operation of growers and shippers was available could it be effective.

Vote of Thanks. At the instance of Mr. Brown a hearty vote of thanks was carried to the N.S.W. Fruitgrowers' Federation, and the New South Wales Apple and Pear Export Association for their hospitality and helpfulness.

Mr. Moore moved a hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman of the Conference (Mr. Mills), and this was carried with acclamation.

Mr. H. G. Colombie. At the opening of the Council meeting the resignation of Mr. H. G. Colombie as Honorary Adviser was received and deferred till the end. Mr. Colombie stated that in response to requests he had decided to withdraw the resignation, and was thanked for this decision.

Visit to New Zealand.

Later. At the Executive meeting on October 13, it was decided that a delegation consisting of Messrs. Mills, Brown and Court should go to New Zealand to go into details regarding export.

Following a cable from the N.Z. Fruit Export Control Board, it has been decided that the delegation will leave by the s.s. "Monowai" on November 7.

EXECUTIVE MEETING.

At the close of the Conference, a meeting of the Executive Committee was held, when the following resolutions were carried:—

Credit Pool: "That this Council urges the Commonwealth Government to enter into negotiations immediately with the German Government with a view to creating a credit purchase pool or other effective means to assist trading." (Motion Messrs. Carter and Brown.)

Trade with U.S.A.: "That the Minister for Commerce be approached to include Apples and Pears in any negotiations for a trade treaty with U.S.A." (Motion Messrs. Herring and Blick.)

Marketing Fruit in Australia: "That this Executive realising the great importance of developing the Australian market for fruit urges affiliated State Associations to initiate and foster organisation to this end and to seek interstate unity of action." (Motion Messrs. Herring and Blick.)

Compensation for Reworking Fruit Trees: After discussion, in which several disabilities were mentioned, this subject was deferred until the Executive Meeting, to be held in December.

FRUIT GROWERS' SPECIALITIES

300 C.P. Storm Lanterns for Packing Sheds, built-in Pump, 35/-

Venus Pearl Light Portable Hanging Lamps, 300 C.P., with automatic Pricker and regulating Burner. Windproof. For home or shed. 55/-.

All kinds of lighting plants; also mantles and generators, acetylene lamp and lanterns. Carbide sold.

Edgill Spray Pistols and Parts.

Demon Stoves cook anything. The **Handi Pumpless Iron** does the ironing and **boils the kettle.**

Kemico Odorless Closets, from £4/10/-.

T. W. SANDS, 372 Lonsdale Street, Melbourne, Lamp, Lighting Plants and Sanitary Specialist.

Apple Varieties for Export

Hereunder is given the list of varieties for export in 1935, together with color requirements and abbreviation. ("ExF." means Extra Fancy, and "F," Fancy; "E.C.," Even Color; "Ex.," Experimental.

Overseas Export Grades for Apples.

Dessert, 2¼ - 2¾ Inches.

	Variety.	Color. Ex. F. %	Color. F. %	Abrev.
3	Aromatic . . .	50	20	ARO.
1	Cleopatra . . .	E.C.	E.C.	CLEO.
1	Delicious . . .	50	20	DEL.
1	Dougherty . .	50	20	DHTY.
2	Geeveston Fanny . . .	50	20	G. F.
		Ex. F. %	F. %	
1	Newtown Pip .	E.C.	Ex.	N.T.P.
2	Ribston Pip. .	30	10	R.P.
1	Rokewood . . .	50	20	Roke.
1	Sturmer* . . .	E.C.	E.C.	ST.P.
1	Statesman . . .	30	10	STN.
3	Australian Bty.	50	20	A.B.
Ex	White Winter Pearmain . .	E.C.	E.C.	W.W.P.
Ex	Stayman . . .	30	10	STAY
Ex	Coleman . . .	50	20	CMN.
Ex	McIntosh Red .	70	35	MCINTOSH RED
Ex	Jubilee	50	20	JUB.
Ex	King Cole . . .	50	20	K.C.

*Note—Russet Tolerance.

Dessert, 2 - 2¼ Inches.

1	Cox's Orange Pippin . . .	30	10	C.O.P.

Dessert, 2⅛ - 2¾ Inches.

2	King Pippin . .	30	10	K.P.
1	Crofton	50	20	CROF.
1	Jonathan . . .	50	20	JON.
3	Pomme de Neige	30	10	P.D.N.
2	Worcester Pm. .	50	20	W.PM.
1	Yates	50	20	YATES
2	King David . .	70	35	K.D.
2	Scarlet	50	20	S. PM.

Culinary, 2⅜ - 3 Inches.

1	French Crab .	E.C.	E.C.	F.C.

Culinary, 2½ - 3 Inches.

	Variety.	Color.		Abrev.
2	London Pip .	E.C.	E.C.	L.P.
3	Mobbs Codlin	E.C.	E.C.	M.C.
3	Reinette du Canada . .	E.C.	E.C.	R.D.C.
1	Stewarts . . .	E.C.	E.C.	SS.
2	Schroeder . .	E.C.	E.C.	SCH.
Ex	Wellington .	E.C.	E.C.	WTN.

Culinary, 2½ - 3¼ Inches.

1	Alfriston. . .	E.C.	E.C.	ALF.
2	Prince Alfred .	30	10	P.A.

Dual Purpose, 2¼ - 3 Inches.

2	Alexander . .	30	10	ALX.
2	Crow Egg . . .	30	10	C.E.
2	Duke of Clarence . . .	70	35	D.C.
1	Dunns . . .	E.C.	E.C.	DUNNS
1	Granny Smith	E.C.	E.C.	G.S.
2	Rome Beauty .	30	10	R.B.
2	Nickajack . .	30	10	N.J.
2	Tasman's Pride	50	20	T.P.
2	Stone Pippin .	E.C.	E.C.	S.P.

Dual Purpose, 2¼ - 3¼ Inches.

1	Democrat . .	70	35	DEM.

E.C. indicates the **contents of a case must be of even color.**

Varieties are numbered to indicate their classification as export Apples.

No. 1 varieties recommended for export.

No. 2 varieties permitted to be exported, but it is not recommended that trees be converted to these varieties.

No. 3 varieties permitted to be exported for next two years, but any of these may be subsequently deleted from the export list.

Ex., Experimental—Varieties permitted to be exported in 1935 in an experimental way, and to be the subject of reports by departmental officials and the fruit trade abroad.

It is not recommended that varieties be worked over to Jonathan.

Growers should get into touch with
Empire Produce Exports.

PITTS & LEHMAN

129 PITT STREET, SYDNEY

And take advantage of their wide connection with importing firms in England, Canada and Europe.

Representatives of—Ridley & Houlding Ltd., London; Mutual Brokers, Montreal; R. & W. Davidson Ltd., London and Glasgow; Roberts Brining & Co. Ltd., London and Glasgow; Thos. Allan & Co. Ltd., Glasgow, and W. Gosley, Hull.

TRADE WITH FIJI.

Fiji complains that the spirit of the Ottawa Agreement is not being adhered to by Australia, seeing that while nominally their Bananas, in agreed quantities, can enter Australia, actually no trade in Bananas is possible because of the primage and sales tax. Trade retaliation is being spoken of. The Minister for Trade and Customs (Col. White) replies that the charges mentioned were operative before the Ottawa agreements were signed. Naturally, Fiji was seeking a better trade balance with Australia, as at the moment it is adverse to Fiji.

Australian Apple and Pear Export Council

Grades and Designations for Apples.

Blemish Tolerance.

Extra Fancy Apples shall consist of sound, clean, well-formed mature Apples of one size and one variety, free from broken skins and from disease. Slight blemishes from any cause may be permitted, provided such blemishes do not exceed 10 per cent. by number of the total fruit in any case, and provided that the total area covered by such blemishes on any Apple does not exceed the area contained in a circle having a diameter of one-quarter of an inch.

Russeting shall not be considered a blemish, provided that not more than 10 per cent. of the surface of each Apple is affected. No Apple in this grade shall be less than 2¾ in. in diameter.

Fancy Apples shall consist of sound, clean and fairly well-formed mature Apples of one size and one variety, free from broken skins and from disease.

Slight blemishes from any cause may be permitted, provided such blemishes do not exceed 10 per cent. by number of the total fruit in any case, and provided that the total area covered by such blemishes on any Apple does not exceed the area contained in a circle having a diameter of one quarter of an inch.

Russeting shall not be considered a blemish provided that not more than 30 per cent. of the surface of each Apple is affected; provided this does not apply to the Sturmer variety—each Apple of which may be 50 per cent. russeted. No Apples shall be less than 2¾ in. in diameter except in the case of specified varieties.

Varieties of Apples.

Color Requirements.

Solid Red—70 per cent. Extra Fancy, 35 per cent. Fancy.—Democrat, Duke of Clarence, McIntosh, King David.

Partial Red—50 per cent. Extra Fancy, 20 per cent. Fancy.—Crofton, Geeveston Fanny, Jonathan, Worcester Pearmain, Yates, Aromatic, Delicious, King Cole, Dougherty, Scarlet, Rokewood, Australian Beauty, Tasman's Pride, Coleman Jubilee.

Striped Varieties—30 per cent. Extra Fancy, 10 per cent. Fancy.—Alexander, C.O.P., King Pippin, Pomme de Neige, Ribston Pippin, Statesman, Crow Egg, Nickajack, Prince Alfred, Rome Beauty, Stayman.

Uniform Color for Variety. — Cleopatra, Newtown Pippin, Sturmer, Stone Pippin, French Crab, London Pippin, Mobbs Codlin, Reinette du Canada, Stewarts, Schroeder, Alfriston, Dunns, Granny Smith, Wellington, White Winter Pearmain.

CITRUS — News and Notes

CITRUS EXPORT.

The opinion is held in many well-informed quarters that the Federal Government's guarantee of 13/- per case on Oranges for export is not an unmixed blessing. Some incline strongly to the view that, taking advantage of the guarantee, inferior fruit has been sent abroad.

In view of the importance of the export trade and the good name of Australia generally the industry would be wise to see to it that everything humanly possible is done to set up and maintain standards equal if not superior to those of our competitors.

Recently unavailing efforts were made by a Government department to remove from a ship at Fremantle Oranges loaded in Sydney which had become mouldy. A defect in the legislation regarding export was revealed, and it is understood that the Commonwealth Government intends to introduce legislation before Christmas to empower them to remove commodities from any vessel at any time in territorial waters.

CITRUS EXPORT.

Growers Seek Increased Bounty from 13/- to 16/6.

Minister Not Favorable and Urges Better Organisation.

A REQUEST for an increased bounty on citrus export from 13/- to 16/6 a case was made by N.S.W. citrus exporters to the Minister for Commerce (Mr. Stewart) on October 17. Exporters told of losses due to the wet season and the deterioration of the fruit shipped.

In reply, Mr. Stewart said that while he did not favor an increased bounty, he felt sure the industry could be helped in other ways, particularly the application of scientific research and the fulfilment of the Government's rural rehabilitation programme.

Better Organisation Needed.

The Minister further stated that there was room for considerable improvement in the organisation of the industry. The Government had found it difficult to ascertain the wishes of the majority because of the multiplicity of organisations associated with the citrus industry. The Department would be willing to assist in the establishment of a complete organisation.

A Citrus Export Association has been formed in New South Wales.

N.S.W. CITRUS GROWERS.

Pitt Town.—At a very largely attended meeting of Citrus growers at the end of October it was decided to urge the Government to make speedily available the promised £10,000 grant. The meeting recommended enquiry into the possibilities of the manufacture of fruit juices essential oils, wine, perfumery and other by-products: also that Mr. F. B. Mackenzie, of Kurrajong, be asked to act on the committee appointed by the N.S.W. Fruitgrowers' Federation.

CITRUS RESEARCH.

Representative Committee Formed to Disseminate Information.

A committee, embracing both sides of the Murray, from Red Cliffs to Mypolonga, was formed at the suggestion of the Mildura executive of the V.C.C.A. after a full discussion on horticultural and irrigation problems at a conference in Mildura early in October. The objects of the committee will be to edit and publish available research information, consider the avenues for Citrus research, the initiation of research projects and the co-ordination of present investigations. This committee, which has Dr. A. C. D. Rivett as chairman and Mr. J. L. Provan (Victorian Department of Agriculture) as secretary, will be known as the Citrus Research Committee.

It was decided to ask the C.S.I.R. and the State departments to prepare a digest on manurial practice, tillage operations, irrigation practice and Red Scale, and forward same to the secretary to prepare for publication.

It was decided that the following constitute the Citrus Research Committee—Messrs. F. Metters, S. Taylor, D. B. Halhed, E. S. West, A. V. Lyon, J. M. Ward, A. G. Strickland, C. G. Savage and J. L. Provan.

Thinning Valencia Oranges.—Speaking at the recent Citrus Research Conference, Mr. E. S. West, Griffith (N.S.W.) Research Station, stated that when investigating the problem of the alternate cropping of the Valencia Late Orange, it had been found that thinning in January, when the fruit was the size of a marble, was beneficial.

In Preparing Your Bordeaux Sprays Use . . .

E S A BLUESTONE

Manufactured by

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PORT KEMBLA, NEW SOUTH WALES

The Right Material for Plant Disease Prevention and Control

GUARANTEED 99% PURITY

GRADES—Mixed Crystals, Fines, Granulated (Snow), Packed in Suitable Containers for Growers' Requirements.

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BOOKLET—*"Better Yields by Spraying with E S A Bluestone" obtainable on application to Elder Smith & Company Ltd.*

CANNED FRUITS

Australian Canning Compares Favorably with American

A Close Study Reported.

IN an interview with Mr. A. J. Headberry, of Austral Otis Andebar Cannery Equipment Pty. Ltd., who recently returned from an extended tour of the United States, in which he had the opportunity of studying, at first hand, the extensive use of machinery in the processing of fruit and vegetables for the insatiable appetite of the American public. Mr. Headberry stated he discovered that Australian canneries compared favorably with those in America.

The laboratories, chemists and engineers working at high pressure to perfect the most modern machinery and to ensure that the public obtains quality, purity and keeping qualities in canned foods was a revelation to the Australian visitor, and, in his opinion, explains the undoubted faith that the Americans have acquired in receiving a high standard of quality in all canned foods purchased in the shops.

Solicited opinion disclosed the fact that American canners have a very high regard for Australian fruits, and openly admitted that our Pears, Apricots and Peaches are at least equal in flavor with their own, but unfortunately our vegetables, with the possible exception of Asparagus, did not command the same favor.

Owing to a consistent and pronounced shortage of fresh vegetables in America, there is an immense business done in canned vegetables, and, in his opinion, these are prepared in a much more tasty manner than are fresh vegetables. He suggested the exploitation of this phase of the canning trade in Australia to meet the requirements of country and outback centres, where vegetables are notedly lacking at certain seasons of the year.

Fruit Cocktails.

Mr. Headberry stated that he was amazed at the development of the fresh fruit cocktail business in the United States. All kinds of fresh fruit drinks were on sale, and are decidedly popular with the public.

This partiality towards fruit cocktails has been capitalised to the extent of extending the manufacture also of dried fruit cocktails from dried Apples, Peaches, Pears, Apricots, and Nectarines packed together in cans, and not only are Americans eating the product, but extensive sales are reported in Norway and other European countries.

Canned Fruits

Nomination for Control Board Members.

Owners and directors of canneries may obtain nomination forms for the election of representatives for appointment to the Canned Fruits Export Control Board from the Secretary, Department of Commerce, Collins-street, Melbourne. Retiring members, whose two years' term expires on December 8 next, may be re-elected.

All nominations must be lodged by Friday, November 9.

WOMEN VISIT LEETON CANNERY.

Delegates to the Country Women's Association Conference, conveyed in 30 cars, recently visited the Leeton Cannery, and showed keen interest in the extensive equipment. After sampling the canned fruits and fruit salad, several delegates said they would go out of home preserving.

A cordial vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Brady, the manager. In replying, Mr. Brady paid a special tribute to Mrs. Green for her splendid enthusiasm, which enabled them to sell a considerable quantity of the quarter of a million cases which had been disposed of this year.

COMMUNITY CANNING PLANTS.

Meet a Local Need.

News comes from Marshall (Texas, U.S.A.) that small community canning plants are operating all over the State and are filling a definite need of the small fruitgrowers, as well as that of city people who have a small number of trees and can make use of the cannery for their surplus fruit.

Last summer, during the drought, several canneries were engaged in canning meat for the Government, which bought up cattle in the striken areas to keep them from starving and to assist the cattle farmers.

Teacher: "Now, in getting a meal, what is the first and most important thing?"

Mary: "Find the can opener."

Canned Vegetables

An Enormous Business in America.

ALTHOUGH SEVERAL AUSTRALIAN canning factories put out some very good lines of canned vegetables, Australians as a people have not become as used to eating every kind of food out of a tin as have our American friends.

A study of the enormous business that has developed because of the popularity of canned foods, reveals that in the north-west States, especially in Washington and Oregon, there are 72 plants packing vegetables, six of which are new this year, and are equipped with the very latest machinery. In addition, several more canneries are contemplated.

Peas provide the largest pack on the Pacific coast, but Beans, Corn, Tomatoes, Asparagus, Onions, Beets — in fact, almost every class of vegetable is processed during its season, and over 20 varieties of vegetables are procurable in cans in American shops. In the north-west, Peas average about 16 million cases a year, whilst Beans, Tomatoes and Corn all exceed 20 million cases each.

Although almost all of the 26 States that produce upwards of 100,000 cases of canned vegetables per year, have many canneries; the six largest producers require the services of 331 canneries to handle their production, of which California tops the list with 200 canning factories dealing exclusively in vegetables. Nor is Canada out of the picture, for she has 20 canneries engaged in packing vegetables of her own production.

Of the main varieties canned in 1933, the greatest volume was represented by—Asparagus, 20,715 cases; Beets, 78,141; Carrots, 81,617; Corn, 74,211; Peas, 499,164; Pumpkin, 163,847; String Beans, 247,840, and Tomatoes, 128,741 cases. Several lesser quantities are reported in the official returns as well as miscellaneous vegetables, which includes pickled Cucumbers numbering 38,170 cases.

Now, how is this enormous crop of vegetables harvested and processed? The story is both interesting and instructive. The most modern machinery and equipment is provided. The Pea-viner, Corn-husker, Bean-snipper, and other strange implements are brought into the task of stripping nature of her bounte-

ous harvest, without which mechanical aids the tremendous output could never be attained.

Peas.

Following the many factors that enter into the problem of Pea production before ever the cannery receives its supplies, such as soil preparation, climatic changes, seasonal times, ripeness, etc., we will assume that the crop is ripe for harvesting. Peas are harvested by mowing machines, and vines and all are loaded into trucks and taken to the centrally located and moveable Pea-viner. This is fitted with a large revolving metal drum inside of which are a set of paddles, which beat the vines, burst open the pods and release the Peas, which drop through perforations in the drum into receptacles provided, whilst the ensilage is carried by conveyor belts and stacked, like our haystacks, ready for green feed for stock or for fertiliser use.

Naturally it is important that the shelled Peas reach the cannery and are treated as quickly as possible, so heat-proof and dust-proof transport is provided, and they are rushed to the cannery. Some canneries provide specially built trucks with insulated, air-cooled and even water-cooled bodies, so that the Peas arrive moist, cool and fresh. Each truck carries 250 boxes, each containing about 35 lbs. of Peas.

The Canning Factory.

Arrived at the cannery, the Peas are put into a cleaner, wherein blowers and shakers eliminate any dirt or chaff that may be present. They then go into a brine quality grader, which separates the ripe from the over-ripe kernels. They are then spray-washed and graded for size in a revolving perforated metal cylinder into six standard sizes. The largest sized Peas are culled, and the others sent for canning.

They are next blanched or par-boiled, which ensures absolute cleanliness, and removes the outer film from the skin, sets the color and improves the texture. This process is followed by another spray bath.

They then go into the filling machine, and are automatically canned with a sufficient quantity of hot brine added, sealed by machinery and conveyed to a labelling machine, which finalises the process, except for packing into cases.

Selling the Goods.

As in all businesses, production is not the last word. Probably the selling and distribution of the goods are the greatest problems. This certainly is of major importance in the fruit industry, and success or failure is dependent very largely upon the marketing of the fruit and the price it brings. The main features in marketing are price, including cost of production, transportation, handling, selling and percentage of profit, quality, uniformity of grading and packing, and finally the standard of efficiency put into the selling and distributing of the products. Consistent good quality, approved packing, popular brands and good name are all of paramount importance in disposing of stocks, and there must always be good team work and co-operation between all sections of the industry to ensure satisfactory disposal of each season's pack.

Japanese Canned Fruit.

JAPAN IS FAST EXPLOITING every possible market for her export trade, and is adventuring into products covering every conceivable industry.

A case in point is reported from England, in which a 12-oz. tin of preserved and quartered Mandarins in syrup, attractively labelled, but with no suggestion of its country of origin, except a small vertical line of type, "foreign produce," which was inconspicuously printed, was bought in an English shop for sixpence.

The tin has been received in N.S.W., and will be examined as to quality and pack to see if it offers a practical suggestion for marketing the State's surplus Mandarins in such manner.

Japan, ever ready to adapt her methods of manufacture to observed requirements, is persistent in exploiting every possible field for markets, and to meet any indication of unusual demand, and, in this regard, offers a challenge to our canning industry to more fully exploit both the local trade and that of overseas markets.

It may be advisable for us to consider other than "bread and butter" lines in the extension of our canning industry.

Shepparton Cannery.—By the middle of November a new boiler will be installed at the Goulburn Valley District Cannery in readiness for next season's crop.

The boiler, which will cost approximately £4,000, weighs 46½ tons, and has 5,600 square feet of heating surface. It will supply a pressure of 200 lbs. per square inch, and is expected to be far more efficient than the old one, as it is an oil burner, and is able to supply a greater pressure of steam.

FRUIT WORLD ANNUAL APPRECIATED.

(The Editor.)

Sir,—Because of its valuable comprehensive review, statistical and general information, the "Fruit World Annual" is of vast help and interest to all connected with the fruit industry.

It compares more than favorably with the numerous fruit magazines that I receive from U.S.A.—(Signed) "C.G.T." Merbein, Victoria.

Export of Canned Fruits.

Particulars of canned fruit exports to various destinations from the commencement of the season to September 30, 1934, are set out in a statement to hand from the Canned Fruits Control Board. The following figures are given (in doz. tins):—Total export, 2,165,558 (30-oz.), 75,995 (21-oz.), 678,493 (16-oz.). This was made up of Apricots 263,057 (30--oz.), 2,400 (21-oz.), 94,234 (16-oz.); Peaches 1,201,281 (30-oz.), 20,476 (21-oz.), 344,364 (16-oz.); Pears 598,302 (30-oz.), 209,607 (16-oz.), Pineapples 102,918 (30-oz.), 53,119 (21-oz.), 30,288 (16-oz.). The heaviest export was to U.K., being 2,055,612 (30-oz.), 12,850 (21-oz.), 587,941 (16-oz.). Additional quantities (in dozen tins):—10-oz. Apricots, 272 to East, 2 to miscellaneous; Peaches, 1,724 to U.K., 76 to East, 18 to miscellaneous; Pears, 572 to East, 22 to miscellaneous. 18-oz.—Apricots, 3,597 to Canada; Peaches, 7,165 to Canada, 512 to East; Pears, 630 to Canada. 104-oz.—Apricots, 960 to Canada; Peaches, 2,922 to Canada; Pines, 270 to U.K., 17 to N.Z., 6,279 to Canada.

CALIFORNIAN PEACH CROP.

The season just past returned nearly a million dollars more than 1933 to California growers in spite of it being one of the shortest Peach seasons on record. Actually eight million cases were packed, against ten million last year, but prices received were nearly 50 per cent. higher this season.

Crops came in two weeks earlier than usual, quality was good, but early varieties were small in size owing to weather conditions which improved later and sized up the late Peaches satisfactorily.

Made in Australia
THE BEST IS ALWAYS THE CHEAPEST IN THE LONG RUN
GERRARD
offers the true economy of lowest finished cost, a thoroughly efficient machine service, and Australian-made machines, and wire strapping designed to ensure a satisfactory, trouble-free pack.
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SYDNEY, BRISBANE, ADELAIDE, PERTH.
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APPLE AND CITRUS PACKING CHARTS ARE AVAILABLE FREE ON APPLICATION GERRARD SERVICE

"VALLO"

Patent Codlin Moth Tree Bands

Certain Death to All Grubs That Attack Fruit Trees

It is estimated that of all Codlin Moths more than 60% are females and that a female moth lays as many as 50 eggs. On the assumption that only 50% of the eggs are fertile, a kill of 100 grubs in a tree band is definitely responsible for the prevention of 2,000 moths in the first year.

The above photograph (shows the actual size) inner side of an 8-inch section of "Vallo" Patent Codlin Moth Tree Bands in which 60 or more dead grubs or caterpillars can be seen. This, however, does not represent the full number of the kill, as this photograph shows only one set of corrugations. The Band is actually a double trap as it not only traps the grubs in the corrugations lying immediately next to the trunk of the tree (as shown above) but a similar number are trapped and killed in the second series of small passages which are formed by the smooth outside section of the Band against the corrugated section.

Your Orchard is not adequately protected until fitted with "VALLO" Patent Codlin Moth Tree Bands.

Manufacturers : **VICTOR LEGGO & FARMERS LIMITED**

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BRANCHES : SYDNEY — BRISBANE — ADELAIDE — PERTH

Orchard Spraying

The Lime Sulphur Series

AS THE POLYSULPHIDE IS THE TOXIC AGENT, THIS SHOULD BE USED AS THE UNIT OF MEASUREMENT, NOT THE SPECIFIC GRAVITY.

Uses of Lime Sulphur in Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter.

Valuable Information from Dr. G. H. Cunningham, Mycologist, Plant Research Station, Palmerston North, N. Zealand.

ABOUT THE YEAR 1851, Grison, at Versailles, France, by boiling lime and sulphur together in water, produced a compound known as **eau Grison**, which was the forerunner of the spray so familiar to-day under the name of lime-sulphur. His material appears to have been used for a few seasons and then forgotten, since it was not until about 1881 that this spray again came into prominence, on this occasion being used in combination with salt against San Jose scale in California. The use of a combination of lime, salt, and sulphur was suggested in this connection, since it had proved successful shortly before in Australia against sheep-scab. In 1892 it was recommended as an insecticide in New Zealand. In experiments on the control of leaf-curl and scales of Peaches Pierce found that the salt was unnecessary, and so lime-sulphur in its present form came into use as a winter fungicide and insecticide.

Spray injury resulting from the use of Bordeaux mixture against black-spot of Apples led to the development of lime-sulphur as a summer spray by Cordley (1908) in Oregon, and its success in this connection led to its general adoption in New Zealand about the year 1912.

Composition of Lime-Sulphur.

This spray is prepared by boiling together in water measured quantities of lime and sulphur. The product, when filtered, is a clear reddish-amber liquid which chemically consists of calcium monosulphide, calcium polysulphides, calcium thiosulphate, and possibly small quantities of calcium sulphate. The amounts of these compounds vary according to the methods of preparation, the proportions of lime, sulphur, and water used, and the apparatus in which the material has been manufactured.

As will be shown, the polysulphides alone possess fungicidal and insecticidal properties, consequently the worth of a lime-sulphur may be measured by the percentages of these ingredients present in solution.

Unit of Measurement.

In order that a given strength of spray may be applied at any specified time it is necessary that some unit be utilised for ascertaining the strength of the concentrated solution employed. For this purpose three methods have been used:—

(1) **Specific Gravity.**—Ever since lime-sulphur came into general use it has been customary to base dilutions on its specific gravity, readings being given generally in degrees on the Baumé hygrometer. That this is not a reliable indicator has been suggested by many, and demonstrated by Goodwin and Martin (1925), who showed experimentally that there was often no correlation between the specific gravity and the polysulphide content of the solution. Their work has been abundantly supported by the analyses conducted upon the lime-sulphurs used in New Zealand. As an example (one of many) it was found that in two commercial lime-sulphurs with a specific gravity of Be. 33 deg., one had a polysulphide content of 11.92 per cent., the other a content of 18 per cent.

In this article, Dr. Cunningham demonstrates the value of the polysulphide content of lime sulphur.

The polysulphide content should be used as the unit of measurement not the specific gravity.

A table of dilutions is given: this was dealt with in another form in the September "Fruit World."

The uses of lime sulphur in spring, summer, autumn and winter are detailed.

Where cases of injury have been examined it was found the concentration was too great, owing to the determining of the strength by specific gravity. The right method of determining the strength is of course on the polysulphide content.

A second disadvantage of such a unit of measurement is that the specific gravity may be affected materially by the addition of foreign substances of no value as fungicides or insecticides. In one example of a local preparation analysed it was found that although the specific gravity was Be. 34 deg. the polysulphide content was only 13.7 per cent., whereas another brand with a test of Be. 33 deg. had a polysulphide content of 18 per cent.

(2) **Total Sulphur Content.** — In the United States of America it is customary to express analyses of lime-sulphurs in terms of the total sulphur content. But as Eyre, Salmon, and Wormald (1919), and Goodwin, Martin, and Salmon (1930) have shown, this is not an index of the fungicidal value of a lime-sulphur. These workers have shown, and this is confirmed by our numerous analyses, that the calcium thiosulphate and calcium monosulphide content of different brands varies considerably, and as these substances are not appreciably toxic to fungi and insects it is evident that the total sulphur content cannot be used as a basis of dilution.

(3) **Polysulphide Content.** — Tartar (1914) found that the insecticidal value and Horton and Salmon (1922) the fungicidal value of a lime-sulphur is dependent upon its polysulphide content, other ingredients present in solution being of no value at the concentrations present. According to Goodwin, Martin, and Salmon (1930) the concentration of the polysulphides is not affected by the type (being the same whether the polysulphide is in the lower or higher forms) nor by the base (ammonium, sodium, potassium, calcium, or barium) employed. Such being the case, it is evident that these compounds form

a reliable guide

to the dilutions at which any particular make should be employed. Goodwin (in Anonymous, 1926) stated that when a summer spray containing a 0.1 percentage of polysulphide was used it proved fungicidal to hop powdery-mildew. This figure corresponds with the percentage of these compounds present in summer dilutions of lime-sulphur tested during the past two seasons in New Zealand, and may therefore be used with safety as the unit for computing the different strengths to be applied according to the season of the year. Given the percentage of polysulphide present in any lime-sulphur, it is evident that from the table of dilutions supplied below an orchardist may arrive at the correct strengths at which to apply the diluted spray. Under the provisions of the Fungicides and Insecticides Act, 1927, it is proposed to draft regulations in such form that manufacturers will be required to place upon each container this percentage figure. In order that ambiguity may be avoided in the interpretation of this provision, it is advisable that the polysulphide percentages be determined by the modified Chapin method

employed by Goodwin and Martin (1925), and given in percentages by weight (W/W).

Table of Dilutions.

Given the percentage polysulphide content of any lime-sulphur, the following table of dilutions should enable orchardists to apply each spray at the approximate strength recommended, irrespective of the brand used.

Polysulphide Content in Percentages W/W*	Gallons of Water to be added to One Gallon of Concentrate to make a Spray of desired Strength: Sprays containing a Polysulphide Content of			
	1 %	0.2 %	0.1 %	0.083 %
8	8	40	80	96
9	9	45	90	108
10	10	50	100	120
11	11	55	110	132
12	12	60	120	144
13	13	65	130	156
14	14	70	140	168
15	15	75	150	180
16	16	80	160	192
17	17	85	170	204
18	18	90	180	216
19	19	95	190	228
20	20	100	200	240

*Taken as referring to the nearest whole number: Thus 10.35 = 10%, 10.60 = 11%.

Reference to this table will show that the older expressions of 1-10, 1-50, 1-100, and 1-120 have no significance, since dilution is directly affected by the percentage of polysulphide in the concentrated solution. Consequently, ambiguity will be avoided if any given spray is referred to by its polysulphide content: Thus a spray containing 1 per cent. is recommended for application during the period between dormancy and bud-movement; 0.2 per cent. for from green-tip to pre-pink; 0.1 per cent. for summer applications; and 0.083 per cent. for autumnal applications on Apple varieties liable to spray-burn, and for stone-fruits.

"Home-made" Lime-sulphur.

Numerous inquiries have been received from orchardists as to the best process to be followed in the preparation of "home-made" lime-sulphur. Before discussion is possible it is necessary to ascertain what is meant by the term "home-made." Our anlyses have shown that the lime-sulphurs used in New Zealand fall into three groups, which may be defined by the polysulphide percentages present in the concentrate, and appear to exist in consequence of the process of manufacture employed.

Group 1: Lime-sulphurs of this group possess a high polysulphide content (16 to 19 per cent.), a low calcium thiosulphate content (under 1 per cent.), and are prepared by boiling under pressure in closed containers, consequently materials are not exposed to the air during preparation.

Group 2: These contain a moderate polysulphide content (10 to 13 per cent.), a high thiosulphate content (2.5 to 3.75 per cent.), and are prepared by the aid of steam heat in open vats exposed to the air.

Group 3: These contain a comparatively low polysulphide content (7 to 10 per cent.), a relatively high thiosulphate content (1.75 to 3 per cent.) and are prepared by boiling over open fires in vats exposed to the air.

To the third group belong "home-made" lime-sulphurs with which we are concerned. Their low polysulphide content is not in any way detrimental, since they will give comparable results in the field with more concentrated solutions, provided they are diluted according to the table given above. Analyses of 18 batches of these home-made solutions show the polysulphide content to vary from 7 to 10 per cent., this variation being induced by differing proportions of lime, sulphur, and water used, and the different periods of boiling.

A survey of the literature shows that there exist considerable differences of opinion as to the proportions of lime, sulphur, and water to be used, and the length of time to boil. Such differences appear to have resulted largely from attempts to measure the value of the material by its specific gravity. It would appear that one of the most economical formulae in use is that in which 100 lb.

Cooper's

ARSINETTE

(Superior Arsenate of Lead Powder)

No Finer Arsenate of Lead is Made

PACKED IN 112 LB. CASKS & 28 LB. CASES.

Prices Have Been Again Reduced.

COOPER PRODUCT

WILLIAM COOPER & NEPHEWS (Aust.) LTD.

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— F. R. MELLOR, 440 ELIZABETH STREET, MELBOURNE. —

of sulphur and 50 lb. of lime are boiled for forty-five minutes with 50 gallons of water, as a concentrate is obtained which contains about 9 per cent. of polysulphides, and the waste sediment formed is not unduly large. Variation in the polysulphide content may be induced by altering the proportions of sulphur to lime, by increasing or decreasing the water content, by altering the time of boiling, or by using materials of varying degrees of purity. As it is desirable that sprays be applied at the dilutions recommended, orchardists preparing their own solutions are advised to avoid any alteration in the preparation of each batch, since variation in the polysulphide content may be caused by altering any of the factors mentioned.

The sediment formed during the preparation of lime-sulphur consists of calcium sulphate, calcium carbonate, free sulphur, and additional impurities present in the ingredients. As all these materials, in the quantities present, are worthles as spray materials, it is obvious that this sludge has no spray value.

Self-boiled and Dry-mix Sprays.

Owing to the damage frequently experienced by applying summer sprays of lime-sulphur, attempts have been made from time to time to introduce compounds of lime and sulphur less liable to cause injury. Of these the following preparations have come into more or less general use:—

Self-boiled Lime-sulphur. — This was recommended by Scott (1909) in place of lime-sulphur as a spray for the control of brown-rot of Peaches. It is prepared by mixing quicklime with sulphur and adding water, advantage being taken of the heat generated by the slaking lime to bring about a certain amount of chemical action between the lime and the sulphur. The resultant spray consists of a mixture of lime and sulphur particles held in a weak solution of lime-sulphur. The fungicidal value of such a spray is dependent upon the weak lime-sulphur formed and the free sulphur in the mixture. A more exact spray could be prepared with less effort by adding colloidal sulphur at the rate of 2 lb. per 100 gallons to a lime-sulphur containing 0.083 per cent. polysulphide.

Dry-mix Sulphur-lime. — This spray was introduced by Farley (1923), and was prepared by mixing 8 lb. of sulphur, 4 lb. of hydrated lime, and 8 oz. of calcium caseinate spreader with 50 gallons of water. Robinson (1924) suggested that the spray be modified by the use of 2 quarts of skim-milk in place of the calcium caseinate spreader, this alteration producing the spray known as the "Oregon cold-mix sulphur-lime."

Both are but mixtures of lime and sulphur with a spreader, and as neither lime nor spreader is fungicidal to any appreciable extent, it is evident that their value as sprays is governed by the sulphur content and the type of sulphur used. Such being the case, it would be preferable to use a colloidal sulphur at the rate of from 2 lb. to 4 lb. per 100 gallons of water.

Dry Lime-sulphur.

In the United States several manufacturers have placed upon the market a material known as dry lime-sulphur, which is a coarse powder prepared by the dehydration (in the presence of a stabiliser, such as sugar) of commercial concentrated lime-sulphur. The advantages claimed are saving in freight due to the extraction of water, avoidance of losses through leaking containers, and a reduction in the amount of spray injury. The high price of the dried product when considered in relation to the quantity necessary to prepare the diluted solutions, and its uncertain composition, preclude the use of this material in preference to liquid concentrations of local manufacture. Robinson (1924) has shown that there occurs in the dry material partial decomposition of the polysulphides, with a consequent increase in the thiosulphate content.

Effects of Lime-sulphur Upon Fungi, Insects, and Plants.

When a diluted solution of lime-sulphur is applied to a tree it undergoes certain chemical changes, with the result that ultimately only calcium carbonate, calcium sulphate, and free sulphur in a finely divided state remain. The polysulphides are converted into free sulphur, the monosulphide to hydrogen sulphide, and the thiosulphate into calcium carbonate and sulphate, and possibly free sulphur.

Action on Fungi. — It is not known whether the polysulphides are directly fungicidal, as has been suggested by Eyre and Salmon (1916), or whether lime-sulphur acts on account of the free sulphur liberated as a result of its decomposition, as has been claimed by Young (1922). It is probable that its fungicidal value over a period is due to this free sulphur, since, shortly after application, this appears to be the only substance present upon the tree in addition to the inert materials mentioned. It does not appear that the hydrogen sulphide produced as a result of the decomposition of the calcium monosulphide has any material effect, since Horton and Salmon (1922) have shown that the monosulphide when tested alone had little fungicidal value.

Action on Insects. — It would appear that the insecticidal action of lime-sulphur is due to (1) its power of absorbing oxygen (thus asphyxiating insects); (2) its ability to soften wax newly secreted on the margins of scales (thus tending to imprison the young by causing the scale cover to adhere firmly to the tree); and (3) by the free sulphur which is liberated (known to possess a certain insecticidal value).

As an ovicide lime-sulphur appears to be of little value, according to Theobald (1914) and Parker (1923), and this has been confirmed under New Zealand conditions by the Entomologist of this Station, Mr. J. Muggeridge, who found it was not toxic to the eggs of European red mite when tested as a 1 per cent. polysulphide solution.

Scott and Siegler (1913) claimed that it acted as a stomach poison against fall web-worm and codlin moth; but Theobald (1914) found it had too slight an effect in this connection to permit of its replacing the arsenic sprays.

Action on Plants. — Leaf-scorch and fruit-russet have frequently been experienced following summer applications of lime-sulphur in New Zealand, and elsewhere it has been found to cause defoliation and dropping of young fruits. Numerous theories have been expounded to account for this injury, the position being well summarised by Shoemaker (1924), who has grouped them under the following heads: (1) Injury due to the soluble polysulphides; (2) to absorption of lime-sulphur by the chlorophyll; (3) to the effects upon the spray of sunlight, heat, gas, acids, and oxidation; (4) to the minuteness of the sulphur particles deposited as a result of its decomposition. Shoemaker concluded that it was not possible as yet to arrive at any definite conclusion as to whether any one factor was responsible for lime-sulphur injury under all conditions.

It is certain that in New Zealand, at any rate, frequent cases of lime-sulphur injury have resulted in consequence of applications being made at too great a concentration, owing to the practice of determining strengths by the specific gravity of the solution.

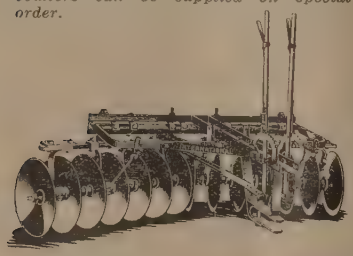
Uses of Lime-sulphur.

It has been customary in New Zealand to use this spray as a winter insecticide against scales, woolly-aphis, and red mite eggs, and as a winter fungicide for both pome and stone-fruit diseases. As a summer spray it has been used as a fungicide against leaf-rust and brown-rot of stone-fruits, black-spot and powdery-mildew of Apples, and as an insecticide against red mite and young scales, and to a less extent against aphis.

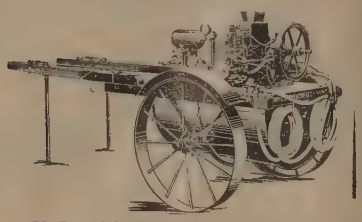
Experiments conducted during the past two seasons (previous experiments with summer sprays cannot be considered, since the concentrations at which they were applied are unknown) with **sprays diluted in accordance with the polysulphide content have shown that lime-sulphur will combat black-spot and powdery-mildew without appreciable injury to fruit or foliage.**

It is reasonable to suppose that at these new dilutions it should prove **equally effective for control of brown-rot and leaf-rust of stone-fruits,** but as

Here is the International No. 7-B tractor orchard plough, a splendid plough for the orchardist. It is made in a 3-furrow size, and cuts a 9-inch furrow. Equipped with positive, quick-acting power-lift device. Rolling coulters can be supplied on special order.



Illustrated above is the International Model V, 14/18 tractor disc harrow, a well-designed, strongly-built harrow, ideal for orchard work. Gangs are reversible, and the discs can be set for in-throw and out-throw. Levers are within easy reach of the operator, and are so located that they will not come in contact with the trees



McCormick-Deering power sprayers are made in two-wheel and four-wheel types and can be supplied with either a 1½ or 3 h.p. engine. Two-wheel outfit is equipped with a 100-gallon vat, four-wheel outfit with a 75-gallon vat. Pump is of the duplex high-pressure type, with porcelain-lined cylinders, and enclosed gears running in a bath of oil.

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The McCormick-Deering line of orchard equipment includes a complete range of up-to-date machines and implements suitable for every phase of fruit growing.

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yet we have no experimental data in support of this.

As a winter fungicide it has proved to be slightly inferior to Bordeaux mixture as a foundation spray against black-spot, and decidedly inferior to both Bordeaux and Bungundy mixtures against leaf-curl of Peaches.

Red mite has been held in check during the summer by applications at ten-day intervals of sprays containing 0.1 per cent. polysulphide. As extension of the interval between each application has given unsatisfactory results, it is evident that it is not a satisfactory spray for this purpose. As a winter spray it has failed to destroy red mite eggs; but it has given satisfactory results against San Jose scale, even at dilutions in excess of those now recommended.

—"N.Z. Journal of Agriculture."

Canada's Apple Crop.

Heavily Reduced Crop.

Apple production in Canada will show a sharp decrease this year, according to preliminary estimates of the Canadian Bureau of Statistics, supplied by courtesy of the Department of Commerce. Unfavorable weather conditions last winter will cut down the crop in all provinces except British Columbia. Estimated production for the whole country this year is 3,384,610 barrels, compared with 5,349,800 barrels in 1933.

Although Canada produces a wide range of fruits, from hardy northern berries to Peaches and Grapes, the Canadian Apple is particularly important, not only on the score of quantity, but for the fine quality produced. Apples have been grown in Canada since the days of very early settlement. There are records to show that in 1663 Apples were being grown in the Province of Quebec, and it is here that the celebrated Fameuse Apple is thought to have originated.

Nova Scotia's Apple crop first reached a million barrels in 1909, and passed the two million mark in 1922. The other principal Apple-growing areas are the Saint John Valley, in New Brunswick, large districts in southern Quebec and Ontario, and the warm interior valleys of British Columbia.

APPLES AND PEARS.

Embargo Modified.

According to advice received by the Department of Agriculture of Victoria from the Commonwealth authorities. the embargo on the importation of Apples and Pears into Norfolk Island has been modified to allow the admission of such fruits provided certain conditions are observed. It must be proved to the satisfaction of the Administrator that the Apples or Pears are free from disease and that they have been fumigated with carbon disulphide by a vacuum process.

Melbourne Royal Show

Splendid Display of Fruit at Centenary Event.

FRUIT exhibits at the 1934 (Centenary) Royal Agricultural Show at Melbourne, in October, were a distinct improvement on previous, particularly as regards Apples. The quality of the Pears was high. While citrus exhibits were disappointing numerically, no fault could be found with the quality. The dried fruits display was interesting, but here again the opportunity is present for more exhibits.

* * * *

There were many interesting exhibits of canned fruits in non-competitive sections.

In the Apple section fruit was on view from most of the Apple-growing sections of the State, while Messrs. W. H. and D. F. Calvert, of Ranelagh, Tasmania, had some excellent exhibits, and won prizes.

Much interest was again displayed in the Orient Co.'s export Apple contest—four cases of Apples, two each of two distinct varieties, one case of each to be judged at the Melbourne Show and the others in London, the exhibitor who secures highest aggregate points winning the prize.

The winner this year was Mr. Ray Bailey, of Narre Warren, Vic., with Granny Smith and Yates: grand total 293 points. Messrs. W. H. and D. F. Calvert came second with 279 points, the varieties being Tasma and Sturmer. Mr. L. M. Watt was third with 270 points (186 in London and 84 in Melbourne).

In order to encourage improved Apple packing, a perpetual shield has been presented by the Victorian Fruit Exporters' Handling Committee, for best case of Apples packed by pupils from State Schools attending the Agricultural Department's Apple packing classes. This year the shield goes to the Pakenham Upper State School, which scored 99 points. Harcourt was second with 93, and Harcourt North third with 89. Margery Black of Pakenham Upper, won the individual prize for best packed case, the second prize going to Lindsay Stuchberry: the third prize was won by Len. Jackson, all of the same school. The judge, Mr. Basil Krone, fruit packing expert, Dept. of Agriculture, commented very favorably on the wrapping, packing and finishing off of the packs.

Other exhibitors whose work was highly commended were Leslie Murray (Moorooduc), Eric Vear (Hastings), Betty McLean (Harcourt), Stella Priest (Army-road, Pakenham).

The Dept. of Agriculture deserves to be congratulated on its constructive service in conducting these junior Apple packing classes, and due appreciation should be expressed to the Victorian Fruit Exporters for their interest and encouragement.

For Apples displayed in dishes, the well-known exhibitor, Mr. J. D. Grant (Somerville), with 44 points, secured the prizes for highest aggregate of points, with Messrs. Calverts, of Tasmania, second, 40 points.

For the entry "four varieties of Apples," Mr. C. A. Bertuch, Harcourt, came first with splendid specimens of Delicious, Rome Beauty, Yates, and Jonathan: he was also successful with "four varieties culinary Apples," the varieties being Dunns, Sturmer, Granny Smith and London Pippin. Mr. Bertuch was closely pressed by Messrs. Calvert (Tasmania), W. D. Whicker (Diamond Creek), and J. D. Grant (Somerville).

Much choice fruit was seen in the exhibits for best fifteen varieties of Apples, the prize going to Messrs. W. H. and D. F. Calvert, with first-rate specimens of Rome Beauty, Granny Smith, Tasma, Crofton, Rokewood, Goodwin Favorite, Cleo., French Crab, Sturmer, Stone Pippin, Delicious, Golden Delicious, Geeveston Fanny Jonathan and Scarlet.

In the section for packed trays of Apples, Messrs. R. A. W. Bailey, Pryce May, J. D. Grant, W. G. Whicker, the Messrs. Calvert, had commendable displays. Special mention should be made of the two trays of Apples shown by Mr. Ray Bailey (Granny Smith and Yates) which were deemed by experts to be among the best ever seen on a show bench.

In the Apple section the principal prize winners were Messrs. C. A. Bertuch, W. H. and D. F. Calvert, J. D. Grant, W. G. Whicker, W. Mock, August Thiele, P. May, A. B. Herbert, L. M. Watt, H. R. Petty, G. W. Laurissen, G. G. Cole & Sons, Mrs. F. J. Hobbs, and R. A. W. Bailey.

Pears.

The principal prize winners in the Pear section were: Messrs. W. A. Thiele, Everard Thiele, August Thiele, W. G. Whicker, F. E. Thiele, C. A. Bertuch, W. H. and D. F. Calvert.

Prominent among the exhibits were some choice Winter Nelis, by Everard Thiele, and Beurre Bosc, by W. A. Thiele. The last named won the medal as being the most successful exhibitor of Pears. In his exhibit of 15 varieties, the following were included: B. Bosc, Kieffer, Packhams, Winter Cole, W. Nelis, Glou Morceau, Lawrence, Josephine, Broom Park, B. d'Anjou, Thiele's Seedling, Black Achan, and Madame Cole.

Among the packed trays of Pears, outstanding exhibits were those of F. E. and W. A. Thiele, of the variety B. Bosc.

Citrus Fruits.

On the whole it appears that the citrus exhibits were not sufficiently strong numerically. The quality was high, but with a plentiful supply of citrus fruit at this time of the year more exhibits might be expected.

The Curlwaa Co-operative Packing Society Ltd. had the only district exhibit, and was awarded the prize, also the Rupert Watson shield. The exhibit took the form of well-arranged pyramid with a canopy of Oranges, and their registered Delta brand. Included in the exhibit were the varieties: Washington and Australian Navel, Thompson's Improved and Golden Nugget Navel, Late Valencia, Blood Orange, Mediterranean Sweet, Seville Orange, Sweet Seville, Paper Rind, St. Michael, Queen Orange, Poorman's Orange, Mandarins, Fewtrill, Glen Retreat, Emperor. Lemons: Eureka, Lisbon, Villa Franca, Sweet Lime, Marsh's Seedless and Triumph. Grapefruit; Kumquat, etc.

The principal prizewinners for citrus, were Curlwaa Co-op., E. F. Page, G. A. Hill, L. A. P. Webb; the Murray Fruitgrowers' Co-operated Ltd., won the prize for best export packing, with the Murrabit Packing Co. second, and Irymple Packing Co., third.

Much interest was taken in this section as the fruit had been in cold store for five weeks. However, it opened up splendidly.

Mr. E. F. Page, of Curlwaa, won the Royal Agricultural Society's medal for most successful exhibitor of citrus fruit. The Grapefruit shown by Mr. Page was of superb quality: his fresh and cured Lemons won unstinted praise.

Dried Fruits.

The competition in the dried fruits section resolved itself into a duel between the Aurora and Irymple Packing Cos., and the honors appeared to be about equally divided. This is a section in which larger entries might also be expected. The exhibits were high quality samples of Sultanas, Currants, Lexias, dried Peaches, Apricots and Prunes.

The display was a representative one and highly creditable.

Exhibit by Dept. of Agriculture.

The Dept. of Agriculture fruit exhibit in the Agricultural Hall was staged in the form of an attractive pyramid, 15

APPLES

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Spitalfields, London, E.1.

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ROGERS, WHITE & CO. LTD.,
10-18 Victoria Street,
Liverpool.

Hull
Northern Fruit Brokers Ltd.,
WHITE & SON HULL Branch,
Humber Street, Hull.

Manchester
Northern Fruit Brokers Ltd.,
NORTH OF ENGLAND Branch,
Commercial Sale Room,
Deansgate, Manchester.

Newcastle
WHITE & LEATHERLAND,
St. Andrew's Street,
NEWCASTLE.

Cardiff
MORGAN, WHITE & CO.,
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Box 48, BATLOW.

TASMANIA:
H JONES & CO. LTD.,
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VICTORIA:
PARNHAM PTY. LTD.,
Broken Hill Chambers,
31 Queen St., MELBOURNE.

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37 Johnston Street,
WELLINGTON.

ft. high, on which were displayed Apples, Pears, Oranges, dried fruits, Grapes, nuts, etc. This exhibit was of distinct educational value and won much favorable comment.

In the dried fruits section the various stages of treatment through which the fruit goes was shown by illuminated pictures, and a display of bulk and attractively packaged fruits was arranged.

A particularly fine array of bottled fruits and vegetables was seen beside a section which showed the correct method of grading and packing fruit.

Among the Trade Exhibits.

A VISIT to the various stands exhibiting implements, sprays and other equipment of value to the orchardist, was paid by our representative, and the following is a brief summary of the products displayed:—

D. Harvey, Box Hill: Working models of Harvey fruit graders. Many outstanding features were noted, including the individual ball bearing rollers, which allow for the finest adjustment for sizing fruit, and permits any number of packers working on the same side at the same time. Color grading can be carried out at the sorting table by operators, after which the machine methodically grades to size. In implements the outstanding new line was the Beetle Back Citrus Cultivator, adjustable to different cuts and regulated to various depths. It also has interchangeable additions of a disc cultivator, two-furrow plough and spring tooth cultivator. The famous Petty disc orchard plough, a complete range of orchard cultivators, discs, vine hoes, subsoilers and other implements were also shown.

Smithco orchard and farm implements, horse drawn, were exhibited by Mr. D. Harvey, and at the stand of Messrs. Malcolm Moore Ltd., Smithco implements for ploughs and tractors were shown. The range includes mouldboard ploughs, cultivators and tractor power lift mouldboard ploughs.

Nitrogen Fertilisers Pty. Ltd. staged their usual attractive exhibit of Apples, Oranges, dried fruits and canned fruits. Mr. R. Boyle, who was in attendance, was able to give much information to enquirers regarding the various fertilisers required for the fruits mentioned.

The Vacuum Oil Company exhibited red and white sprays for winter and summer spraying respectively. Messrs. W. H. Murray and J. Perlman, the firm's representatives, took the opportunity of meeting many of their Australian grower friends who visited the show.

Messrs. H. V. McKay, Massey-Harris Pty. Ltd. demonstrated the "Sunleaf" orchard disc plough for close work within 14 inches of the tree, and the "Sunvine" plough, which eliminates cross ploughing; the "Sunslide" harrow, which allows the plough to get close to the tree while the horses are well away, also other implements of interest to orchardists.

Messrs. E. Hassett & Son, Victorian agents for Howard Auto Cultivators Ltd., exhibited a full range of rotary hoes. These implements, which are Australian made, pulverise the soil and create a fine tilth, which promotes the utmost growth of crops. Howard Rotary Cultivators have furrowing, covering, hilling and fertiliser attachments, and can also be converted for chaff cutting or water pumping. The "Howard 22" tractor runs on either kerosene or petrol, is rated at 22 h.p., and has five forward gears and stump-jumping facilities. Messrs. Hassett & Son have just been appointed sole Australian distributors for "Roseberry" orchard spray carts and equipment.

The Gerrard Wire Tying Company demonstrated their wire tying machines and wire steel strapping. Demonstrations were given during the show of packing fruit for local, Interstate and export markets. These demonstrations were much appreciated by growers.

Mr. F. R. Mellor exhibited spray materials manufactured by Messrs. William Cooper and Nephews, including Arsinette, Bordinette and Alboleum. He also exhibited the "Amazon" high pressure spray hose, Bayview fruit picking bags and Gay Sprinklers for irrigating orchards.

The International Harvester Co., in addition to orchard implements, had a McCormack Deering tractor and working demonstrations of the McCormack Deering Power Sprayer. This machine is available as a four-wheel outfit and a two-wheel outfit.

The Shell Co's. display, which was in conjunction with their interesting general display, included red and white fruit tree spraying oils.

Messrs. A. Victor Leggo & Co's. stand was of interest from a spraying point of view, a complete range of spraying materials, including arsenate of lead, Bordeaux, lime sulphur were exhibited, also Vallo copper sulphate, "Neige" crystals, "Vallo" patent Codlin Moth tree bands, showing the position in which they should be placed on the trees, were closely inspected by many orchardists.

Messrs. Trewhella Bros. gave interesting demonstrations at their usual stand, 98 Smith-street, with tree and stump pullers, including Trewhella Monkey Jacks and Monkey Winches. These machines are powerful and effective, possessing great strength and durability, but are easy for man or boy to operate.

Messrs. R. Werner & Co. Pty. Ltd. showed all types of refrigerating machinery in operation. Of special interest to fruitgrowers was their enclosed type main compressor suitable for full automatic control. The compressor is available in sizes from 10 tons upwards. Much information was supplied to enquirers regarding the system for precooling plants as recently installed by Werners at Griffith and Leeton. This comprises a combination of direct expansion and air circulation individually system, which is new to fruit storage, to each chamber, and is based on modern practice of cold moving air through stacks of cases.

Messrs. Ronaldson Bros. and Tippett's stand included several types of spraying equipment. The standard "FN" two-wheel plant is a result of many years of study of the orchardists' needs, and is probably the most popular of a range consisting of 10 different models to suit any requirement.

The Gay Sprinkler Co. Working demonstrations of Gay Sprinklers for irrigating orchards and watering gardens were of particular interest to orchardists from irrigation centres, also to garden enthusiasts.

Messrs. Russell & Co., of Box Hill, Vic., manufacturers of the Bave-u spray pump, explained the special features of the engine and pump, including adjustable plungers of rustless steel, ball races in oil, Bosch magneto ignition system, and an improved automatic release, which prevents the bursting of the hose.

Ruston & Hornsby Pty. Ltd. displayed a 200 h.p. crude oil engine in operation, claimed to be the largest crude oil engine ever erected at the Royal Show. Totally enclosed, with pressure lubrication to every point, and with one lever controlling all starting operations, the engine is exceptionally simple to operate. An estimate of running expenses is only 7/- per hundred cases per season. Similar engines are installed in cool stores at Scoresby and Doncaster.

The Lightning Fruit Grader Co. had grading machines in operation on their stand. These machines are being adapted for grading either by size or count by fine adjustments beneath the endless belt conveyors. They are remarkable for the entire absence of injury to even the softest fruit, and designs are now being perfected that will make them even more economical in operation. The possibility of Apples being packed to count for the local and export market is noted, and provision is made on the latest models for this eventuality. This company also carries a full range of special implements for the fruit grower, including a strip plough and a reversible disc plough, entirely new this season, and the low-swung Citrus cultivator shown is maintaining its popularity.

The Committee of Direction of Fruit Marketing had an attractive display of Bananas, Pineapples, Papaws, and tropical fruit; also a model Banana ripening room. Interesting pamphlets on Queensland fruits were freely distributed.

The Victorian Central Citrus Association put up a neatly arranged exhibit

of Oranges and Lemons; literature was distributed and information imparted to enquirers concerning the industry and the Association.

The stand of Mr. W. Spry, with his pure fruit drinks. was very popular. On their busiest day they sold 190 dozen bottles of these healthful drinks,—which included Apple, Orange, Lemon, Passion-fruit and Pineapple. Samples were also shown of the pure fruit products from which ice blocks could be made. Mr. Spry reports a substantial and steadily increasing business in these pure fruit products. He will be operating his Apple crushing plant at Somerville again in the coming season.

NEW COMPANIES REGISTERED.

Ringwood Market Pty. Ltd., Ringwood-street, Ringwood. House, land and estate agents, stock and station agents. Directors: John Knox, Thomas Robert McCullard and Nicholas Madden.

Tyabb Fruit Exchange Pty. Ltd., Tyabb. Directors: William Philip Mair, Vernon Ilston Borley and Ronald McLaurin.

Lyons Canning Co. Pty. Ltd. Directors: Richard Oliver Buchanan and Arthur Webster.

Lockyer Process Pty. Ltd. To acquire from Modern Storage Pty. Ltd., applications for letters patent and processes for the preservation of perishable comestibles. 84 William-street, Melbourne. Directors: E. G. Wood and John McDonald.

Dried Fruits=News and Notes

A.D.F.A. Conference

At the 12th annual meeting of the Federal Council of the Australian Dried Fruits Association, held at Melbourne at the end of October, delegates attended from the irrigated areas of Victoria, N.S.W. and from the irrigated and non-irrigated districts of Sth. Ausralia. Mr. A. L. Johnstone, Mildura, was elected chairman.

Mr. H. D. Howie, chairman of the A.D.F.A. Board of Management, said that the Australian crop for 1934 was estimated at: — Sultanas, 42,540 tons; Currants, 17,345 tons; Lexias, 6,948 tons; total, 66,833 tons. The 1934 total was 10,200 tons less than record total of 1933. The percentages were:—1934: A.D.F.A., 92.9 per cent.; non-association, 7.1 per cent., compared with 93.3 per cent. and 6.7 per cent. respectively for 1933. **Sales of 1934 dried fruits in the Commonwealth had shown an increase of 1,982 tons over the same period of 1933,** and it was hoped that this improvement would be maintained in the final figures.

Export Quotas.

Mr. Howie stated the export quotas of the various fruits, as decided by the State control boards, were:—Sultanas, 82½ per cent.; Currants, 80 per cent.; Lexias, 66-2/3 per cent., and the final distribution of the export quantities of this fruit would probably be as follows: —52½ per cent., equal to 22,000 tons, to the United Kingdom, and 30 per cent., equal to 12,800 tons, to Canada, New Zealand and other markets.

The averaged prices in U.K. were £39/5/-, and it was expected the market would remain firm, because of a drop of 91,000 tons in world production in 1934. The Californian crop had diminished by 60,000 tons, Smyrna by 20,000 tons, and Australia by 11,000 tons.

There were reports of a further reduction of 11,000 tons in the 1935 Australian pack, because of frosts.

Continuing, Mr. Howie said Currants had done fairly well in U.K.: out of 10,100 tons despatched 8,900 had been sold, the average price being £37/10/- per ton. Canada took 2,100 tons of Currants (1,469 tons in 1933); New Zealand, 685 tons to date—a record—(461 tons in 1933). The principal market for Lexias was the U.K., 2,700 tons out of the 4,632 ton quota having been sold, — price average £37/13/- per ton.

By means of publicity vans the Australian Dried Fruits Association has

The Only Natural Nitrate

Chilean Granulated Nitrate of Soda

Points to be Remembered:

1. Chilean Nitrate in the new Granulated form is the ideal type of nitrogenous fertilizer for all orchard and vegetable crops.
2. It is completely soluble, immediately available and supplies Nitrogen in the exact form required for plant growth.
3. It has a guaranteed purity over 98 per cent. Nitrate and contains over 16 per cent. Nitrogen.
4. In addition to its manurial value, it has a beneficial effect upon the soil and prevents it from becoming acid.

ALWAYS USE CHILEAN GRANULATED NITRATE OF SODA.

Ask your Merchant for a Sample and Price, or communicate with :—

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SYDNEY

materially increased the consumption of dried fruits.

Mr. A. E. Hammett, operating an A.D.F.A. publicity van in Victoria, reports valued personal contacts and appreciative lectures. Success attended educational publicity among school children.

For Queensland, Mr. J. L. Gibbs reports favorably re publicity.

Mr. A. E. Matthews, operating in N.S.W., arranged Dried Fruit Weeks in many places, organised window displays and gave lectures to school children and others, great interest being shown. Cookery books were distributed.

The growing need

for scientific investigation

on various matters affecting the industry has led to the combined efforts of four Mildura packing sheds financing a scheme whereby the services of a young scientist (Mr. Orton, from W.A.) have been employed. There are already indications that these experiments will lead to definite improvements in our pack.

During the year Messrs. D. C. Winterbottom, H. R. Sloan and R. J. Cleary visited the United Kingdom. Mr. Sloan also visited South Africa, and Mr. Cleary visited the Mediterranean fruit producing countries, and the knowledge they have acquired will be of great value to the industry.

Frost Damage.

The A.D.F.A. Federal Council decided to approach the Government on behalf of settlers who suffered losses through frost and hail.

Messrs. J. B. Murdoch (Waikerie), J. Gordon (Red Cliffs), P. Malloch (Mildura), and E. J. Hudson (N.S.W.) were re-elected to the board of management, and Messrs. B. Wood (Goulburn Valley), T. Steele (N.S.W.) and H. D. Howie (S.A.) were re-elected to the dried tree fruits committee.

Domestic Science Scholarships

Grant by Victorian Dried Fruits Board.

Daughters of Dried Fruit Growers Eligible.

The Dried Fruits Board has decided to grant a scholarship for three or four years' tuition at the Emily McPherson College for Domestic Economy, valued at £52 per year, for the daughters of dried vine fruits growers, who must possess Intermediate, technical or Leaving Certificate to be eligible.

Students taking this course are qualified to be teachers of domestic science, matrons of boarding schools, demonstrators of food products and cookery to clubs and organisations, and dieticians in hospitals, etc.

DRIED FRUITS IN THE ARCTIC.

The famous Hudson Bay, northernmost seaport of Canada, is to become a port for the shipment of wheat from the Canadian prairie States to Europe during the summer months, when it is not ice-bound.

An interesting letter has been received by Milne Gibson, Australian Fruits Products Pty. Ltd., from a correspondent in that district, written when the temperature registered 35 degrees below zero, in which he reports that Australian dried fruits are obtainable even in that Empire outpost, where "Sunraysia" packs are appreciated.

He concluded with: "You pack your goods well—they are as fresh as can be."

NEW PRUNE VARIETIES.

Experimental work in the raising of new varieties of Prunes is being conducted by Mr. W. Poggendorf (Dept. of Agriculture) at Yanco, N.S.W.

Some of the seedlings planted out in 1930 are expected to bear fruit in 1935. The work, however, has been interrupted. Seed from the Prune crosses in 1932, when planted at Narara failed to germinate: owing to frosts, no fruit was obtained from last year's crosses.

Fruit Trees & Fruit Tree Stocks

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Apples, Peaches, Pears, Plums, Apricots, Citrus, etc., packed and despatched to all parts of the World.

Overseas Orders receive careful and prompt attention.

Catalogue printed. **Code A.B.C., 5th ed.**

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'Phone, Ringwood 171.

Australian Dried Fruits.

Sales in Great Britain.

The chairman of the Commonwealth Dried Fruits Export Control Board (Mr. W. C. F. Thomas) advises that he is in receipt of advice from the London Agency of the Board, intimating that during the week ended October 25, 839 tons of Australian dried fruits were sold in Great Britain.

Two hundred and five tons of Lexias averaged £37/10/6, while 444 tons of Sultanas were placed at a higher rate of £38/8/6 per ton.

The total quantity of Australian dried fruit shipped to Great Britain during the current season was 33,496 tons, of which 18,081 tons have been sold, the balance afloat or in Great Britain being 15,415 tons.

The Commonwealth Dried Fruits Export Control Board advises that during the week ending October 18, 1,179 tons of Australian dried fruits were recorded as having been sold in Great Britain.

The average price of 658 tons of Sultanas was £36/7/9, while 435 tons of Currants realised an average of £31/7/- per ton.

Frost in N.S.W.

Severe Losses in Dried Fruits on M.I.A.

Owing to severe frosts, extensive damage was done to dried vine fruit crops on the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Areas. Sultana crops are estimated to have been reduced from 50 to 60 per cent. In the Lakeview, Yenda and Ballingal districts many holdings suffered a loss of 90 per cent. Currant and wine Grape growers also report severe damage to crops. The Government is being approached regarding assistance to tide settlers over this disastrous season.

Broadcasting.

Under the auspices of the Victorian Dept. of Agriculture, the following broadcast talks will be given over 3AR Melbourne, from 6.15 to 6.30 p.m.:—

November 6: "Nut Growing in Victoria," Mr. E. E. Pescott, Senior Horticultural Instructor.

November 20: "Preserving Fruit Beverages in the Home," Miss Knight, Fruit Preserving Expert.

December 4: "Fruit Crop Prospects," Mr. J. M. Ward, Superintendent of Horticulture.

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Victorian Growers ship through Fred J. Andrew, 153 William Street, Melbourne.
New South Wales Growers ship through C. Geo. Kellaway & Son, Office 42, City Fruit Markets, Sydney.

Answers to Correspondents

Passionfruit and Fruit Fly — "V.R.," Lower Chittering, writes: — I noted in the August "Fruit World" that a proclamation stating that Passionfruit, with other fruits, had to be cleared up by September 15, had been issued in N.S.W. I have been told by a fruit inspector here that the larva of the Fruit Fly will not hatch in Passionfruit. I have also been shown Passionfruit with callous lumps, which I was told contained the larva of Fruit Fly on the skin. A grower told me that his Oranges were entirely free from Fruit Fly, while those of his neighbours were affected. He attributed the condition of his orchard to the fact that he had a row of Passionfruit in it. He also told me that there were callouses all over the Passionfruit, but that the eggs would never mature. I would like to know if this is a fact or not?

Answer (by Mr. C. G. Savage, Director of Fruit Culture, N.S.W. Department of Agriculture).—The Entomologist of this department states that Fruit Flies do deposit eggs in Passionfruit, usually at times when there is a shortage of more favored host fruits. However, owing to the hardness and thickness of the skin the eggs do not develop so readily, but generally dry up within a hard, calloused lump formed around the puncture. Queensland Fruit Fly, and Mediterranean Fruit Fly have both been bred in the Entomologist Branch from Passionfruit.

SUMMER PRUNING OF APPLES

"A.F.", Manjimup, W.A., writes:—There are some pruners here who prune their trees during the summer and by this method they claim to be able to obtain a regular cropping of their trees, and also to be able to increase the size of the trees in general. Personally I have done a little summer pruning, but with no evident benefit in one way or another. I would therefore esteem it a favor if you would kindly comment on the "Summer Pruning of Apple Trees" in the "Fruit World."

Answer (by Mr. P. Val Kerr, Tyabb).—The only summer pruning I have practised has been on young vigorous trees or topgrafts and even then very little growth has been removed. I fail to understand how trees regularly pruned in the summer could outgrow those pruned in winter—in fact I should expect quite the reverse to happen.

"FRUIT WORLD" APPRECIATION.

Dear Sir,—I am enclosing P.N. on my account for your valuable paper. The "Fruit World" will always be the foremost little friend of the fruitgrower. Wishing you every success.—(Signed) "J.G.T.," Curlwaa, N.S.W. (29/9/34).

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Mid-Murray Notes

Grade Variation in Sultanas — Reworking Doradillos to Sultanas — Wine Appraisement System Needed — Good Showing of Vine Fruits, but Effects of Frost Visitation Awaited — Frost Fighting Needs Heat More than Smoke Screens — Baume Tests.

(By Our Special Correspondent.)

Renmark, October 13, 1934.

THE ELEVENTH ANNUAL State Conference of the Australian Dried Fruits Association was held at Renmark on Friday, September 21, and was attended by the following delegates, representing both the irrigated and non-irrigated areas: — Barmera, E. D. Sims, C. W. Till, L. White, V. Shepherd; Berri, R. Curren, S. Ingerson, M. W. Nicholas, S. P. Wishart, R. Johnson; Cadell, D. W. Gordon, J. S. Williamson (Kingston), E. W. Chaston, M. H. Verrall; Moorook, G. Scott, T. G. Wachtel; Renmark, H. D. Howie, C. S. Ruston, E. N. Seary, T. Whillas, G. H. Eaton, O. Weste, H. Newstead, R. A. White (conference secretary); Waikerie, J. J. Odgers, J. B. Murdoch, J. R. Jamison, L. W. Andrews, J. H. Strongman; Pyap, S. C. Fricker; Angaston, G. S. Chapman, W. G. Ahrens; Clare, J. Victorsen, A. McAskill; McLaren Flat, A. H. Fraser, H. C. Platts; S.A. Prune Growers, R. A. Haynes, A. W. Kelly; Agents' Representatives, Messrs. H. Newton, R. P. Shepley, R. A. Frankel and J. Cooper.

Mr. H. D. Howie occupied the chair.

The Barmera branch brought up the matter of differentials in 4 and 5 cr. Lexias, and asked that when realisations permit, that a bigger margin be allowed by packing sheds. Messrs. Sims and Till spoke and moved that it be brought up at the next meeting of the board of management. Barmera also brought up for discussion the matter of

variation in grades,

and the repeated criticism by overseas buyers on this point. Mr. Howie said that an interesting development was taking place regarding a process of bleaching Sultanas to a more or less uniform color, and that something definite would be known within the next few months. If the process were satisfactory, it would materially assist Sultana growers.

The Berri branch was concerned at the increase in Sultana production in that area, and would expect to handle an additional 1,000 tons in a year or two, **the outcome of replanting and grafting over of Doradillos to Sultanas.** Mr. Nicholas pointed out that although reworking of a purely spirit variety was inevitable, a close watch was being kept by the Berri Distillery and the Co-op. Packing Shed with a view to balancing the reworked vines to either wine varieties or to Currants in preference to going "whole hog" for Sultanas.

Mr. Howie said that the Governments of each State were honoring a gentleman's agreement not to open up more irrigation areas for the purpose of planting drying varieties of vines.

In the evening a social was given by the local branch to visitors accompanying delegates, at which representatives of local bodies also attended.

Mr. C. Ruston acted as chairman, and proposed the toast of the King. Mr. J. Victorsen and Mr. H. D. Howie toasted the Australian Dried Fruits Association, to which Messrs. Newton and Haynes responded. Kindred associations was proposed by Messrs. Curren and Sims, and was responded to by Messrs. Du Rieu and Fraser. Mr. Fraser, in a vigorous speech, said that the kindred association directly in mind was that of the wine industry, which was undergoing a process of growing pains.

The wine-makers

were the best fellows he had ever met, but directly it came to business they flew at one another, without the slightest regard to the welfare of the industry as a whole. All the assistance given by the Commonwealth Government, all the benefits of exchange were frittered away in futile and unnecessary competition. The Wine Overseas Marketing Board had a hard battle, and he hoped to see the day when

an appraisement system

for overseas markets would be adopted. The appraisement system had been entirely successful as applied to the dried fruits industry, and if it were adopted by the wine industry he believed that new life would be given to this great wine industry of ours. The toast of Visitors was proposed by Messrs. Katikar and Jemison, and responded to by Messrs. Deland and Chapman.

On Saturday the visitors were taken to various places of interest in the district, and as several delegates had not previously been in this area the trip proved most entertaining and instructive.

The season has opened with a remarkably

fine show of fruit

on all varieties of vines, but we have had three frosts since the bud burst,

one slight one on September 4, another on September 21, and the severest of all occurred on October 1, when the thermometer registered 25 deg. on the ground. A wireless warning was issued during the day from 5CK and 5CL, and those in known "frost pockets" prepared with oil pots and crude oil supplies. In spite of the creation of a dense smoke, it did little to mitigate the severity of the frost. Individual losses are fairly considerable in places, but constitutes only a small portion of the settlement. The greater part of this area remained unaffected. There is a belief on the part of many growers that a smoke screen is necessary to ward off the evil effects of a frost, but the experience of Californian growers indicate that to definitely

raise the temperature

it is necessary to create heat, and that a dense smoke screen without the creation of heat has little effect in minimising frost damage. In the Monash area on the night of October 1, Mr. N. Maddern, who has taken considerable pains to organise frost fighting on a community basis, was only able to find a difference of 2 degrees in temperature in a smoke screen and out of it, and this small difference is not sufficient to save the vines from a severe frost.

Mr. D. T. Du Rieu, chairman of the Renmark Growers' Distillery Ltd., has been making enquiries for some time past in our neighboring States, with a view to comparing the baumé tests of wine-making and distilling varieties of Grapes delivered to our distillery, with those in other parts. In the past three or four seasons some varieties have shown a lowering of sugar content to an appreciable degree. While it is difficult to draw definite conclusions with the comparisons shown herewith between the baumé tests of Griffith and Renmark, certain factors are of special note, and that is the maintaining of a matured baumé test at Griffith in the past two years, at a time when ours have declined. It would point, therefore, to the advantage of using a good dressing of superphosphate or the use of potash in a complete fertiliser. Comparative tests are as follows:—

Renmark Growers' Distillery Ltd.

Average Baumé Test of All Grapes Delivered.

	Currants.	Sultanas.	Shiraz.	Grenache.	Majaro.	Gordo.	Malaga.	Doradillo.
1928 . . .	14.07	13	14.55	—	—	14.0	13.7	13.07
1929 . . .	13.2	13.03	14.08	—	—	14.27	12.8	12.6
1930 . . .	—	—	14.43	—	—	14.26	12.66	12.8
1931 . . .	—	—	13.51	—	—	14.04	12.13	11.8
1932 . . .	—	—	13.93	13.01	—	12.91	11.6	11.9
1933 . . .	—	—	12.84	11.8	10.4	12.96	11.14	11.24
1934 . . .	—	—	16.91	12.91	12.32	13.06	10.945	11.01

The extraordinary high test of Shiraz (last year) was due to the Grapes being partially dried on the vines owing to a burst of heat at vintage time.

Baumé Tests on Manured Plots at Griffith, N.S.W.

	"A" Check Plot No Fertiliser.	"B" Sulphate Ammonia, 2 cwt. Per Acre.	"C" Superphosphate, 4 Cwt. Per Acre.	"D" Super 2 Cwt. Sulph. Ammonia, 1 Cwt. Sulph. Potash, 1 Cwt.	"E" Sulphate Potash, 1 Cwt. Per Acre.
1928 . . .	14	14.5	14	14	14.5
1929 . . .	15	15	15	15	15.5
1930 . . .	13.5	14	14	14	14
1931 . . .	14.5	14	14.5	14.5	13
1932 . . .	13	12.5	12.5	12.5	13.5
1933 . . .	13.5	13.5	14.5	14.5	14.5
1934 . . .	13	13.5	14	14	14

The writer has been deeply interested in the subject for a considerable time, and has come to the conclusion that owing to the contradictory nature of most experiments in vine manuring, each grower will have to work out his own problem by trials suitable to the land to be treated.—"Nemo."

FRUITGROWERS HELP.

Unemployment Relief.

Word comes from California that at the close of last Peach season, Government relief agencies recommended that surplus under-grade Peaches should be canned and supplied, under a not-for-sale label, to the Government at an agreed price and that such fruit be used for relief purposes.

It was estimated that 450,000 cases of this specially authorised pack would be required, and growers immediately donated 15,000 cases as their voluntary contribution to the scheme.

Government gave effect to the recommendation and contracted with a canning company to collect the fruit from the orchards and can it at a cut rate of 6/- per case, which not only lifted a tremendous lot of fruit that was not quite up to canning requirements, but met a relief problem economically.

Outstanding decisions at the recent Apple and Pear Export Council meeting were the adoption of color grading, the change of Apple designations from "Special, Standard and Plain," to "Extra Fancy, Fancy and Choice," and the change of Pear designations to "Extra Fancy, Fancy and Good."

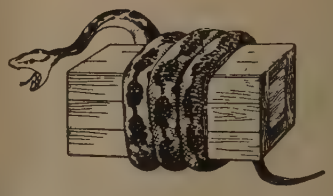
The Conference favored the ultimate adoption of the Canadian standard case for the export of Apples.

Both the standard Pear case and the long bushel case were recommended for the export of Pears.

As the risk of the introduction of fire blight on fruit was deemed to be negligible, inter-Dominion trading in fruit was recommended.

The list of exportable Apple varieties has been reduced from 43 to 38.

PYTHON



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NEW SOUTH WALES

Griffiith Producers Co-operative Co. Ltd.

At the annual meeting of the Griffith Producers' Co-operative Co. Ltd., held on September 28, the directors' report disclosed a turnover for fruit of £101,500, compared with £136,429 the previous year. The serious decline in the value of canning fruits and the diminished production of Sultanas was the main cause of this reduction. The trading department's turnover was disclosed at £31,077, as compared with £32,653 the previous year. The profit and loss account showed a profit of £107, as compared with £229 the previous year, and gross profit declined from £4,032 in 1933 to £3,695. In the directors' report, the following was stated:—"The outlook for Peaches, Pears and Apricots is bright. Every available Peach and Pear can be sold. It is expected that a large quantity of Apricots will be canned. This should improve the position for growers on the Sydney market." The directors stated that the cool store, with a capacity of 10,500 cases, would be available for the summer fruit season.

The eradication of insect pests received considerable attention, and the meeting unanimously carried resolutions supporting the enforcing measures for eradication of fruit pests.

It was reported that the proclamation requiring all fruit other than Valencia Oranges to be picked not later than September 20, in order to wipe out the Fruit Fly before the summer fruit season, had met with good response. A resolution was also carried requesting the department to enforce the regulations prohibiting the marketing of diseased or inferior fruits.

The poll for election of retiring directors resulted as follows—Messrs. C. T. Lasscock (chairman), W. Elder and A. E. Mathers.

Orchard Tax in N.S.W.

At the recent annual conference of the Fruitgrowers' Federation of N.S.W., the Minister for Agriculture suggested that the orchard tax be raised to 2/- per acre (now 1/-) and the minimum fee to 10/- (now 5/-), with the proviso that if paid within 31 days the fees would be reduced by half.

Replying in the House to Mr. Baddeley, M.L.A., the Premier, Mr. Stevens, said the Government had not given consideration so far to this matter.

A general impression is abroad that the Government is not likely to proceed with the proposal.

N.S.W. Banana Growers

Problem of Overproduction.

The recent annual report of the New South Wales Banana Growers' Federation Co-operative Limited states that since Christmas the Banana industry has experienced the lowest prices for years.

Comparing April, May and June, 1934, with the same period in 1933, the production was increased by 73 per cent. in N.S.W. and 53 per cent. in Queensland, 9,643 acres being planted.

It was stated at the growers' annual meeting, that, despite the fact of many acres going out of production because of being planted in unsuitable positions, the position was exceedingly serious.

Crop Prospects

Lavington (10/10/34).—As the season is not sufficiently advanced to give an idea of setting, it would be advisable to wait a few weeks to give an accurate forecast of the coming season.

The prospects to date point to a record unheard of before. The rains of December last and then February, together with the light crops last season, have furnished all varieties of fruit trees with the best flowering ever seen here. Orchards have been a perfect picture, as each succeeding variety came into blossom. We have had very regular rains since the last week in June, which should guarantee a very heavy setting of fruit. But the real danger is the very favorable conditions for developing the Black Spot, which showed up last year. The majority of growers have been taking the advice of the Department of Agriculture re control of same. This is the first time in the district that war has been waged against Black Spot. It now remains to be seen if the control measures advised are to be effective or otherwise.—J. Buchhorn.

P.S.—A further rain during the night of about two inches will make the position more acute.

Leeton.—The nineteenth annual show of the Leeton Agricultural Society was held on October 9 and 10. It was Leeton's most successful show, and set a higher standard.

The Corbie Hill settlers won the F. H. Barrett Challenge Cup for the pyramids of Citrus fruits from the Merungle Hill settlers.

The principal winners in the fresh fruit section were: — Mr. J. McCleary, Mrs. G. Denne, Messrs. G. M. Parkes, E. Levings, F. H. Barrett, W. G. Foster, W. Nulty, Mrs. J. Setton. Mr. F. H. Barrett was the most successful exhibitor, with two firsts and four seconds.

There were very few entries in the dried fruits section, the winners being Messrs. R. W. Farm, F. H. Barrett, W. Arbuckle, Miss K. Denne and Mrs. G. Denne. Mr. R. W. Farm was the most successful exhibitor in this section with six firsts.

Uralla (25/10/34).—Re coming fruit crop prospects, the main varieties of Cherries, viz., Early Lyons, St. Margarets and Florence are fairly light; much lighter than last season, though, of course, last season's were almost all spoiled with Brown Rot.

Apples, viz., Granny Smith, Jonathan, Delicious, Democrat and Rome Beauty, all promise to be heavy, and are looking exceptionally well at present.

This being a wet season up to date, orchardists are following the N.S.W. Department of Agriculture recommendations for Black Spot of Apples, viz., Bordeaux mixture 6-4-40 at green tip, lime sulphur 1 to 15 at spur burst, and lime sulphur 1 to 35 combined with the first and second arsenate of lead sprays.

For Brown Rot of Cherries, 1 gallon lime sulphur to 80 or 100 after fruit is about the size of Peas. I think that practically all the orchardists in the district who use fertiliser stick to blood and bone, applied either in August or early September, and I find that 7 or 8 lbs. to medium-sized Apple trees, and 12 to 13 lbs. to large Cherry trees give excellent results.—A. A. Wilkinson.

YOUNG DISTRICT.

Crop prospects in this district may be summarised as follows:—

Cherries: Blossoming has been very prolific, and weather conditions rather favorable to a good setting of fruit. The early varieties seem to have set very well, particularly Early Lyons, but the later varieties, such as St. Margarets, Nobles and Florence, are in full bloom at the time of writing, and, consequently, it is too early to indicate what the final result will be.

Prunes: This variety of fruit has also been blooming exceptionally well, but it was subject to an autumn blossoming, and it is difficult at this stage to say whether the fruit will set. Normally there is a shedding within about ten days after the blossoms have fallen. The general indication is a reasonably good crop, but it will probably be next month before any decided opinion can be given in this direction.

Apples and Pears are blossoming exceptionally well, and subject to reason-

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ably good conditions, should set a heavy crop.

Nectarines appear to be on the light side this year. At the same time, the trees seem to be carrying quite a good crop, and possibly the quality will be better than usual.

Gooseberries: Quite a good setting is reported, and as seasonal conditions have been favorable a normal year is expected.—T. A. Tester.

ORANGE, N.S.W.

(From Our Correspondent.)

There was a promise of a heavy crop of fruit generally, but unfortunately the weather has been very unsettled, and I am afraid it will militate against a good setting.

It is yet too early to tell, with any degree of certainty what the crop will be like, although Cherries, Pears and Plums have bloomed, Apples now in bloom, the weather is still cold with frosts at night and plenty of rain. As far as can be seen the frost has not cut the fruit to any extent, but it is hard to say what might happen before the weather settles down, it is most unseasonable so far. From present indications there should be a good crop of Cherries and Apples, and a medium to good crop of Pears and Plums.

The Grapes have escaped the frost so far.

If anything, the early Cherries should have the best of it, the late ones being a bit uncertain. With Plums, Angelinas, Pond's Seedling and Grand Dukes are showing good crops, while Presidents will be medium.

Pears are patchy, W. Coles being light, W.B.Cs., Packhams and B. Bosc, medium to good.

Apples generally are showing up well, if the cold weather has not upset them, Grannies and Delicious should be heavy, Jonathans, Romes and McIntosh, good crops, and London Pippins and Democrats medium to good.

Last season on account of so much rain fungus was bad in stone fruits, so growers are hoping for a dry period this season which will eliminate the danger of fungus.

Spraying for this disease does not seem to have much material effect, while moist conditions prevail, and to my mind lime-sulphur solution 1 to 35 gives the best control, and there is not the same element of risk of russeting the fruit as with Bordeaux.

Fruitgrowers' Relief in N.S.W.—The N.S.W. Fruitgrowers' Relief Grant will be distributed as soon as possible after November 30 on a flat rate per bushel case basis. Application forms are available from the Officer-in-charge, Rural Industries Branch, Box 2706C, G.P.O., Sydney, with whom they must be lodged by November 30 next.

CONTROL OF PESTS.

Additional Inspectors Appointed in N.S.W.

The N.S.W. Department of Agriculture has appointed four additional fruit inspectors, so that more extensive investigations can be conducted to ascertain the extent to which the Fruit Fly and Codlin Moth proclamations have been complied with.

It is understood that a number of prosecutions are pending for failing to destroy Fly-infected fruit.

Quality in Fruit

(By David H. Case, B.Sc. Agr.)

Conditions in the home fruit industry have been getting steadily worse during the past few years.

This has been due to various factors. One which has been largely overlooked is that the buying public has been forced to look for better value as the conditions of money got tighter. It has to a large extent ceased buying the inferior quality which was offered and turned to other lines such as Oranges.

The demand for first quality fruit has never been satisfied. It may have been choked by flooding the markets with poor stuff, but it has never been satisfied.

The Victoria Mark scheme has been evolved to try and satisfy and increase the demand for first quality fruit, and is worthy of all praise. The means proposed offer the only way to economical profitable fruitgrowing that the orchardist can adopt.

A large number of inferior growers are going to be badly hit by the scheme as their poor quality fruit is forced off the market by the Mark product. This, however, is as it should be. It is time that inefficiency ceased to be protected and coddled as it has been in the past.

Many people will be surprised how difficult it is to obtain 75 per cent. first quality fruit year after year; 25 per cent. inferior quality sounds a lot. In most cases over 50 per cent. inferior will have to be handled.

Factors Involved.

It is proposed to deal with the factors affecting quality from the point of view of the tree.

The tree itself must be healthy and living under the best possible conditions.

Trees in ground lacking in humus and badly drained will not produce consistent crops of first quality fruit.

This would appear obvious, but growers have not yet realised the paramount importance of the physical condition of the soil. Drainage and green manuring are the two crying needs of 99 orchards out of a hundred.

The growing of crops of capeweed and such rubbish is not enough. Heavy cereal or legume crops must be turned in annually to ensure that the soil will have the necessary bacterial life and waterholding capacity for development of good fruit.

The mineral requirements of a tree influence the quality of the fruit probably more than anything else.

It is peculiar, but accurate, to say that as orchard districts in Australia get older, the quality of the fruit produced falls off.

This is due to the gradual upsetting of the balance between the nitrogen and phosphoric acid and potash supplied to the soil and to the rapid depletion of the soil humus by exposure of the ground to the sun.

Mature Fruit.

First quality fruit is that which has been allowed to mature on the tree. Mature fruit is that which has grown on a tree plentifully supplied with potash, phosphoric acid and nitrogen and which carries the maximum amount of leaves and receives the maximum amount of sunlight.

Trees which can fulfil these conditions are those grown in a soil which has been drained and heavily green manured and has had the potash and phosphoric acid content kept at the same high level as the nitrogen.

The spur system of pruning produces much immature fruit. The energy of the tree is produced in the leaves, if the leaves are efficient. With the upsetting of the nitrogen-phosphoric acid-potash ratio which followed the use of unbalanced fertilisers, such as bone, blood, super., ammonia and farmyard manure, the leaves became inefficient and merely shaded the fruit without supplying the energy to ripen it. The spur system of pruning was then introduced with the idea of reducing the shading area. It was then discovered that sunlight without leaves does not ripen fruit.

Lateral systems of pruning have been tried, and on orchards that are correctly fed, have been found successful. Where the tree has a readily available supply of the three plant foods to draw upon, it is able to mature its wood and make its leaves efficient. It is then able to ripen its fruit and make it of good quality. It is able, moreover, to produce crops of buds for next year, and thus overcome alternate cropping. Farmyard manure has been called unbalanced. This manure causes a tremendous increase in the nitrogen fixing bacteria in the soil, and although it contains small amounts of phosphoric acid and potash these are swamped by the extra amounts of nitrogen produced.

If growers wish to produce large percentages of first-class fruit for the Victoria Mark they must see to the physical condition of their soil. Drain and green manure, and supply the tree with a properly balanced mixture of nitrogen, phophoric acid and potash in July and August, so that the tree can use it.

SPRAYING FRUIT TREES.

Bordeaux-Lime Sulpur Sprays

(By P. H. Thomas, Chief Horticulturist, Tasmanian Dept. of Agriculture.)

DURING RECENT seasons with the increasing use of lime sulphur and sulphur sprays for the control of insects and fungii, there has existed a growing belief that the changed spraying programme has affected the keeping qualities of Apples produced.

In the past, Bordeaux and Burgundy sprays were almost wholly used as fungicides. Both of these sprays have a copper basis, and were generally applied at the "green tip," "pink blossom," and even later, stages of growth, primarily to prevent Black Spot infection.

Whilst such treatment was generally effective in so far as Black Spot was concerned, fruit, especially tender-skinned varieties, generally suffered from skin russet, which considerably detracted its marketing value. At about this period, Red Spider was also becoming troublesome, and many growers were forced to apply a contact insecticide during the growing season in order to check the depredations of this pest.

Lime sulphur and sulphur sprays possessing the dual properties of fungicides and insecticides gradually replaced Bordeaux, except in the primary ("green tip") stages of growth, as it was found that such sprays not only checked Red Spider, Powdery Mildew and Black Spot, but also enabled clear-skinned, attractive fruit to be produced.

With the object of testing the keeping qualities of fruit produced under both treatments, arrangements were made for two plots of Apples of the Sturmer variety to be treated with the different programmes, viz.—

PLOT "A," GEEVESTON.

Bordeaux Section—

"Green Tip"—Bordeaux 9-6-60 plus 1 gallon of oil emulsion.
"Pink"—Bordeaux 6-6-60.
"Calyx"— Bordeaux 1½-1½-60 plus 2½ lbs. arsenate of lead.

Lime Sulphur Section—

"Green Tip"—Bordeaux 9-6-60.
"Pink"—Lime sulphur 1-12.
"Calyx"—Lime sulphur 1-25 plus 1 lb. of arsenate of lead.

Both these sections were treated after the calyx period with three cover sprays of arsenate of lead and stabilised sulphur.

PLOT "B," FRANKLIN.

Bordeaux Section—

"Green Tip"—Bordeaux 9-6-60 plus 2½ gallons oil emulsion.
"Pink"—Bordeaux 1½-1½-60.
"Calyx"—Bordeaux 1½-1½-60 plus 2½ lbs. of arsenate of lead.

Lime Sulphur Section—

"Green Tip"—Bordeaux 9-6-60 plus 2½ gallons of oil emulsion.
"Pink"—Lime sulphur 1-20.
"Calyx"—Lime sulphur 1-60 plus 2½ lbs. of arsenate of lead.

Both of these sections were treated after the calyx period with three cover sprays of arsenate of lead and stabilised sulphur.

From the commencement of growth it was evident that the trees treated with the Bordeaux programme were bearing much more russetted fruit than those which were treated with lime sulphur.

At harvesting time (May 11), a selection of four cases of comparable fruit of 2¾ in. and 2½ in. was made from each section for storage purposes. These were kept for a period of 20 weeks in cold store, half the fruit from each section being held at a temperature of 32-33 deg. Fah., and half at 38-39 deg. Fah. The fruit was taken out of cold store on September 20, and before examination was held for a period of seven days at atmospheric temperatures. Final inspection was made on September 7, when each Apple was cut in order to determine the flesh texture, and any rots, breakdown, bitter pit and other defects recorded. The results of this experiment were most interesting. From a keeping viewpoint, no significant differences could be recorded; in fact, the whole of the fruit stored was in perfect condition, and practically free from rots and breakdown.

Slight bitter pit was noticed on a few Apples stored at the low temperature. This increased at the high temperature, and was generally of an internal character.

Very great differences were recorded in the general appearance of the fruit. Russetting was much in evidence on that from the Bordeaux section, and it compared very unfavorably with the clear, bright appearance of fruit produced under the lime sulphur programme.

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Apples in Gallon Cans.

For Use in Restaurant Trade.

Interesting Figures Showing Importations into England.

A CONSIDERABLE MARKET for canned Apples exists in Great Britain, states the South Australian Trade Commissioner in London (Mr. C. F. G. McCann) in a report to the general manager of the S. Australian Government Produce Dept. (Mr. G. A. W. Pope).

The full report by Mr. McCann on this subject is as follows:—

Enquiry shows that there is a considerable market for canned Apples packed in gallon tins, in this country, imports during the past three years being as under:—

County of Origin.	1931. Cases.	1932. Cases.	1933. Cases.
Canada	30,500	52,500	100,900
Australia	—	5,205	436
New Zealand	—	—	1,700
U.S.A.	353,100	412,200	288,900
Russia	3,186	14,820	6,950
	386,786	484,725	398,886

The restaurant hotel trade and similar concerns are the largest users, only a very small quantity being used by the average household because of the container, which is too large for domestic use.

Uniformity is very essential because buyers make exhaustive tests as to contents, weight, color, flavor, etc., of a trial order, and, having accepted on the basis of the analysis, expect subsequent supplies to come up to the same standard.

High standards have been fixed by the United States shippers and these are fully maintained—it is a fact that despite a heavy duty buyers here are willing to pay a premium of from 1/- to 2/6.

Packing: The fruit is packed in No. 10 tins each case containing six tins—nett weight being 6¾ lbs. of fruit.

Varieties packed are:—

America: Jonathans, Baldwins, Winesaps, Rome Beauties, Newtowns, Spitzenbergs.

Canada: Baldwins, Jonathans, Ben Davis.

United States gallon Apples are sold under one grade term "fancy solid pack" each case containing the same variety of Apple cut in a uniform manner. Bruised Apples must not be used as they interfere with the uniformity of color. Use a straight variety of Apples cut into quarters, eighths, tenths, twelths, or sixteenths, according to buyers' requirements, and use the most attractive label possible. The Apples should be nice and moist, not mushy, so that when turned out on a tray stand firm and solid.

Color: The color preferred is a creamy product, not too light nor yet too dark.

If anything is decided upon I would suggest that the nominal gallon cans be used. It may be at a later stage, that smaller tins for domestic use will be introduced, but at the moment this is problematical, therefore full attention should be given to hotel restaurant trade.

The duty to-day on American goods is 20 per cent.—landing charges 9d. per doz., and values covering good packs are approximately 4 dollars per dozen cans c.i.f. U.K. ports. English are 18/- to 19/- per dozen delivered, but condition and quality leave much to be desired.

Any trial shipment should be small, say 25 to 50 cases, and I would suggest that shipments be for sale through Mr. F. Burnett, who has a good connection for this type of goods.

[**Editorial Comment.** — The foregoing is of interest, not simply from the standpoint of an export trade, but more particularly as regard the development of the local trade in canned Apples for restaurants.

Definitely the demand will have to be created, but this must, and will be done by organisations such as the Victoria Mark Co. in Victoria.

The potentialities of the fruit pie trade are not yet appreciated by fruit producers.—Ed. "F.W."]

QUEENSLAND

Toowoomba (17/10/34). — Mr. Wm. Leslie, Asst. Instructor in fruit culture, in response to an enquiry, gives the following information:—

The principal fruits and varieties grown here are:—

Apricots: Newcastle Early — a fair crop.

Peaches: Brigg's Red May, Mayflower, Wiggins—a light crop.

Oranges — On the Range (1,800 to 2,000 ft)—Navel and Valencia Late. Below the Range — Washington Navel, Jaffa, Valencia Late, Mediterranean Sweet.

Mandarins: Scarlet, Glen Retreat, Emperor.

Lemons (on the Range): Liable to scab and not easy to keep owing possibly to excessive moisture in the atmosphere —heavy mists.

Trees in some of the old orchards are being rooted out, young trees in small proportion being planted.

An effort is being made to establish Dates and Olives in Western Queensland. There has been little success in growing Date suckers. Dates do well in some places along bore drains with roots in the water.

Fruit-fly has made an early invasion this year, 261 flies were caught in two traps between October 6 and 9, 216 being female Chaetodacus Tryoni, the rest males.

Stanthorpe (23/10/34). — Stanthorpe is carrying another big crop of fruit at present, and all trees that had good attention last season are heavy. We are passing through a wet spring, and this might influence the setting in some of the wet patches, and is giving our Grape people trouble.

At time of writing the crops look like this, full and plenty of everything—

Apples and Pears—Heavy.

English Plums—Good.

Japanese Plums—Set not so heavily as last season, consequently less thinning out, but a big crop.

Peaches—Very heavy.

Apricots.—Heavy.

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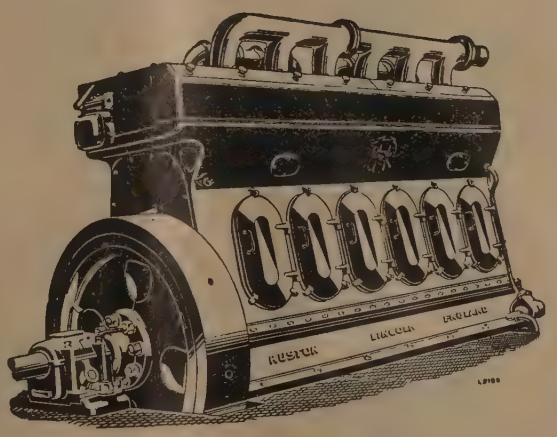

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New Zealand

Important Decisions at Federation Conference: Dominion Mark Scheme Satisfactory: Limitation of Imports of Canned and Dried Fruit: Opposition to Lifting Embargo on Australian Fruit.

THERE WAS A LARGE attendance at the annual conference of the New Zealand Fruitgrowers' Federation. The President, Mr. T. C. Brash, was in the chair. The conference was opened with prayer.

Regarding the local markets, keen appreciation was expressed for the valued work accomplished under the Dominion Mark Scheme. The importance of the closest co-operation with the wholesale trade was emphasised.

It was decided to press for some form of standardisation in order to improve the general standard of fruits coming on to the local markets.

Several delegates were very emphatic that all fruit should be packed to recognised standards so that buyers would know what was below the recognised grade and thus automatically much inferior fruit would be eliminated.

Neglected Orchards a Menace.

An emphatic resolution was carried requesting the enforcement of the Orchards and Gardens Diseases Act, with a view to the immediate clearing up of backyard, neglected and abandoned orchards. It was stated that fruit from neglected trees was sold by hawkers and assisted in spreading disease.

Imported Fruit Not Wanted.

The following resolutions were carried—

As an orchardist must have the security of a permanent policy on which to build the fruitgrowing industry, the Government be asked to investigate thoroughly the question of importation of canned and dried fruits (believed in some instances to be subsidised) as the same is very seriously handicapping the expansion of the industry, both primary and secondary, in New Zealand.

That the Federation take steps to have the importation of dried fruits from South Africa discontinued, failing which, a substantial duty be imposed.

That the Federation strongly oppose any attempt to lift the embargo on Australian fruit entering New Zealand, it being authoritatively stated that the ravages of the Oriental Peach moth in the Goulburn Valley alone cost stone-fruit growers £30,000 annually. Various types of fruit fly, thrips, etc., were also a definite menace to the New Zealand fruit industry.

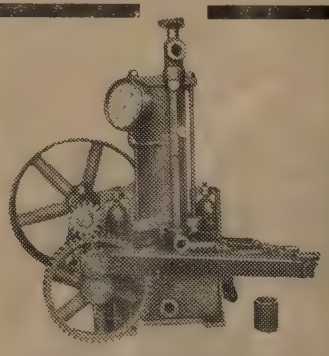
That in view of the present position between Australia and New Zealand, re citrus importations, representations be made against the introduction of fresh citrus fruits from any area or country where the fruit fly is known to exist.

There was a long discussion regarding the various types of fruit cases. Mr. H. E. Napier demonstrated the patent Miller case which created much attention.

Research Work: Appreciation was expressed for the valuable horticultural research work being conducted in New Zealand. Mr. T. R. Rigg, Director of the Cawthron Institute, referred to the main sections of research: entomological, mycological, and agricultural and chemical. Mr. F. R. Callaghan, Secretary of the Fruit Research Committee, Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, outlined the work in hand and explained their system of co-operation with the Cambridge Low Temperature Station.

It was decided to request an amendment to the Orchard Tax Act to provide for a tax not exceeding 2/- per acre, with a minimum of 10/- for subsidising research work and defraying the expenses incidental to the annual conference of the Federation.

Standards for Local Marketing: A deputation from the Federation waited on the Minister for Agriculture, requesting compulsory standardisation of fruit for local marketing. Delegates emphasised the importance of standardising three grades believing that growers would find it unprofitable to submit fruit below these qualities. The Minister promised favorable consideration to this matter.



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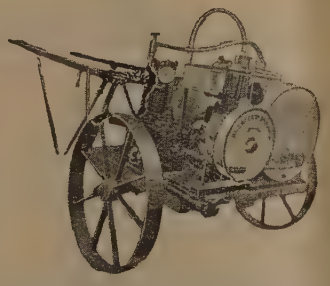
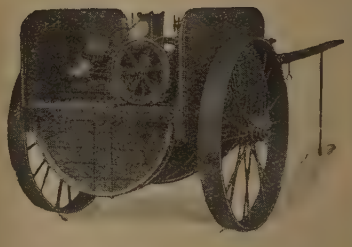
Rosebery Band Spray Pump. Various other types of Rosebery Hand Spray Pumps also available.



Rosebery Fig. 602 Light 2-wheel Spray Cart. For Orchard work the Steel Vat shown in illustration is replaced by Wood Barrel.



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VICTORIA — Crop Prospects. Items of Interest . . .

Crop Reports

Mr. J. M. Ward, Superintendent of Horticulture, writes, under date October 16:—It is too early yet to give anything like an accurate forecast of the fruit crops, but the present indications are that Victoria will produce a heavy crop of practically all fruit, particularly Apples.

Croydon (17/10/34).—Mr. G. Phillips reports that to date indications favor heavy crops of Apples and Pears.

Bacchus Marsh. — All indications point to a heavy crop of Apples and Pears.

Burwood East (17/10/34).—The following Pears have set for a nice crop: —Beurre Bosc, Howells, Packhams and Josephine.

Jonathan Apples bloomed heavily. Appearance of good Apple and Pear crop. The wet weather during mid-October may reduce anticipated crops through lack of pollination.

Doncaster (17/10/34). — Pear and Peach crops are shaping for good crops.

Harcourt (18/10/34). — Everything is shaping well for a full crop of all fruits in this district.

Plums will be a fair crop; many in the lower portions of the district have been cut with the frost.

Pears: Full crop of blossom of all varieties except Josephine, which is light. Nelis, Packham, Bosc and W.B.C. all look well, though some Packhams have been cut by the frost.

Apples: All blossoming well. Jonathan, Dunns, Stone P., are now in full bloom. Delicious just opening, with Rome Beauty and London Pip. in the pink.

No other fruits are grown in any quantity.

The winter has been very dry, with just enough rain to enable cultivation to be performed.

Water Shortage Possible.

The reservoirs on the Coliban, from which Harcourt draws its irrigation supplies, are only half full, and there is a probability of water shortage for irrigation purposes during the summer. The Water Commission has, however, assured orchardists that they hope to meet their requirements for the season, but unless the situation materially alters water for irrigating other than orchards will not be available.

Frosts and Orchard Heating.

There has already been several severe frosts here and damage has been done to stone fruits and early Pears.

The practice of orchard heating for frost prevention has now become fairly general, and has proved successful.

The old method of wood fires has been superseded in many instances by oil burners. Although the first cost of these is greater, they soon save the initial outlay, both in fuel and in time.

Until this year lime-sulphur was used almost exclusively for combating black spot. This year little or none is being used, the growers pinning their faith to Bordeaux.—Jas. H. Lang.

Harcourt.—Orchard work, including spraying, was delayed at the end of October by very heavy rains. In a week or two crop prospects will be more defined.

F. Winkelmann, J. M. Ward, A. A. Hammond, among the trees at Harcourt, Vic.

Mr. E. E. Pescott, F.L.S., lecturing on the reworking of fruit trees at the recent Harcourt Field Day.

IRRIGATION FOR HARCOURT.

Mr. Horsfield, chairman of the Water Commission, recently stated that although the addition to the volume of water in store at the reservoirs of the Coliban system was not great, irrigators could be assured of supplies at full rate until the end of December. Provision would be made for the supply of water to orchards during the summer.

Pakenham. — The annual meeting of the Gippsland Fruit Marketing Association was held on October 18. The annual report states that last season only 29,000 cases were shipped under the Association label, due to the increased quantity sold f.o.r. and f.o.b., and the substantial quantity sent under the guaranteed price of 4/- per case. The average returns were unsatisfactory, being about 2/6 per case f.o.r. (including exchange).

Regret was expressed that the Victorian Government had decided to distribute the Federal Government Grant on a per case basis as growers who received 7/- and 8/- f.o.r. for Pears would get the same grant (5½d. per case) as growers who only received 2/- f.o.r.

The meeting authorised the executive to open negotiations for the sale of members' fruit in one line, f.o.r. or f.o.b.

An executive committee was elected as follows—Messrs. J. J. Ahern, F. Kennedy, J. W. Bailey, T. C. Whiteside, L. Thomas, W. H. Brown, W. C. Harvie, and W. H. Carne (secretary).

Messrs. J. M. Ward (Supt. of Horticulture, Vic.), H. Barnes (Director of Fruit Culture, Brisbane), E. E. Pescott (Pomologist), and W. Harris (Asst. Fruit Inspector, Vic.).

Red Hill.—Mr. G. W. Brown writes under date October 20. I have had very little chance to see the district yet, but generally speaking the fruit crops are promising very well indeed. All varieties appear to be blossoming heavily, and the blossom is large and healthy. The main Apple varieties in this district are Jonathan, Rome Beauties, London Pippin, Rokewood, and Yates, with later plantings of Granny Smith and Delicious.

Vermont.—Mr. F. G. Beet writes as follows under date October 13:—Trees are looking well, showing little if any ill-effects of the hot, dry spell last season. Crop prospects are very good, as regards both Apples and Pears (at this stage): these are the principal crops about this district. Peaches have set well. **Plums**, variable, some good and in some cases very light. **Cherries**, most varieties fair, and late setting appear to be coming away at the time of writing. The crop should, if all goes well, I would say, be heavy, and at least one-third heavier than last season. the bloom being much better.

The principal Apple varieties are Jonathans, Five Crown, Rome Beauty, Gravenstein, Yates, Stewarts Seedling, with a larger area of worked over and planted Granny Smiths.

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Pears appear to be setting following a good bloom—Packhams, Boscs, Howells, etc.

Attention to Drainage. One feature of the past year has been the placing of a greater number of underground drain pipes in the orchards. Some of these gardens are 20 years or more old: surely this is a sign of the recognition of the value of underground drainage. As a result, there is more consistent cropping, with better fruit.

East Burwood Cool Stores.—It is proposed to convert from the old system to direct expansion if sanctioned by shareholders.

As a later note, I would add that Apples appear to be setting heavily in all varieties: Jonathans are blooming on laterals left to supply fruiting wood for next season.

Organisation at Ringwood.—The Ringwood district is about to organise the growers. This is a fine move, and one that should be assisted, and a meeting of growers is to be called during the next few weeks, and should sufficient support be forthcoming a society is to be formed.

As regards installations, the only one of note is the

pipe spray system

of Mr. F. Pyke, which he has just completed, and I believe is very satisfactory.

Fruit Crop Prospects at Mornington Peninsula.

Somerville (20/10/34).—Fruit crop prospects at present are as follows:—

Apples: Jons., Statesman, Granny Smith, Tasma, Reinette, Yapeen, Rokewood, Sturmer, London Pippin, Romes, all look like setting satisfactory crops, though not as heavy as last year.

Pears: W.B.C. heavy, but will shed 50 per cent; Beurre de Capiamont, light; Broome Park, light; Winter Cole, light to medium; Beurre Bosc, medium; Josephine and Winter Nelis, medium; Packhams, medium. Generally speaking, Pear crop medium.

Plums: Grand Duke, President, medium; Burbank, Satsuma, Santa Rosa, Beauty, Wilson, Alpha, heavy. In some instances hail has caused considerable damage.

Rain, together with the steamy weather, will cause considerable lightening of crops before final setting is complete.

Orchardists generally have paid more attention to Spot, spraying, and many experiments, more particularly to lime value, have been carried out, and results are awaited with interest.

Bordeaux has gained many converts from lime sulphur, it being conceded that there is more spray residue on the tree after drying, which must ultimately count in favor of Bordeaux against Spot attack in the next few weeks.

This year we invested in a Petty Plough, and found it the best implement so far to get out strips.

There is talk of two fruit crushing plants being at Somerville next season. Our good wishes for the success of both.

T. W. Brunning.

HAILSTORMS AND FROST.

Severe damage was caused in the Goulburn Valley during October by a hailstorm and by frosts.

The Department of Agriculture states that 50 per cent. of the Victorian Apricot crop has been lost. The loss of Peaches, however, to date is not so great, — probably about 5 per cent. Pears, which were in the blossom stage, suffered only slightly. Much of the fruit damaged by hail will, it is thought, be suitable for drying.

Tomato plants in many districts have been destroyed completely by frosts, and a fair amount of damage has been suffered also by vines, particularly in the Swan Hill district. In the North-East the damage was not so extensive.

COUNTRY AGRICULTURAL SHOWS.

Bendigo.

The annual Bendigo Show is being held this year from November 27 to December 1, and is expected to eclipse all previous records, both in respect of entries and attendances.

In the fruit section there are 25 classes, including citrus fruits, Apples and berry fruits. In the citrus the judging will be made on type, quality, size and uniformity. Six specimens each of one variety. A challenge cup, valued at £5/5/- has been presented by Mr. A. W. Potter for this section.

Apple exhibits will include all varieties in a tray section as well as the Ger-

rard Challenge Shield for the best six cases, packed by school children, suitable for export, whilst the berry fruits are covered by four classes:—Black Cherries, Red Cherries, Strawberries and Gooseberries.

The vegetable section includes Potatoes, Rhubarb, Cabbages and Cauliflowers, as well as a collection of mixed vegetables.

Preserves, jams and pickles are provided for by 16 different classes for amateurs only, and one class of factory-made Tomato sauce and one class of jams and preserves made in the Bendigo district and shown in glass jars.

* * * *

For Later Victorian Report See Page 659.

COUNTRY SHOWS.

For the information of our country readers in Victoria, the following dates of country shows are tabulated, most of which have fruit sections.

Nov. 1. Colac. Nov. 3: Camperdown, Maldon, Coleraine, Kyabram and Euroa. Nov. 7-8: Shepparton Centenary Show. Nov. 9-10: Warrnambool. Nov. 14: Heathcote. Nov. 14-15. Ballarat Nov. 15: Yea. Nov. 17: Kilmore, Koroit, Alexandra and Kingston. Nov. 21: Kyneton. Nov. 22: Traralgon and Mansfield. Nov. 24: Noorat, Seymour and Penshurst. Nov. 27 to Dec. 1: Bendigo National Show. Dec. 6: Dandenong. Dec. 8: Heywood. Dec. 15: Merrino.

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This new drink was placed on the market only this season, and already the sales have reached substantial proportions.

"Applo" is on sale at the refreshment counters of the Victorian Railways. The manufacturers report that their biggest sales are now through the Railway Department.

At the recent welcome home dinner to Mr. Geoffrey Brown, "Applo" was served and appreciated. The drink is clear, sparkling, and has a full Apple flavor.

Fruitgrowers have expressed appreciation because of having this new outlet for their fruit. "Applo" is manufactured by Esmond Russell Pty. Ltd.

South Australia

Waikerie. — The twentieth annual meeting of the Waikerie Co-operative Fruit Company was held on September 27, Mr. J. C. Rowe presiding.

The record processing of 2,000 tons of dried fruits and 100,000 cases of Oranges was shown in the annual report. During the year a new store building had been provided for the trading department, and the directors urged the careful selection of fruits from the drying trays, as it was necessary to improve the quality of the fruit.

Messrs. J. C. Rowe and J. L. Smith were re-elected as directors. After placing £1,342 to the reserve account and working expenses had been deducted, the balance was rebated to the growers in accordance with the custom of the company.

Adelaide Royal Show.—There was an excellent display of Apples at the Adelaide Royal Show, which was considered as the most successful show ever held in Adelaide. Messrs. G. Jenkins, E. R. J. Naismith, and E. V. Harvey were the main prize winners in the Citrus section.

Much interest was shown in the competition for the Orient Line Jubilee Cup, which was offered for two cases of each of two export Apple varieties, the winner being Mr. W. Rehn.

There was a lack of competition in fruit other than Citrus.

Other prize-winners in the fruit section included: Mr. V. Bandercock, Turner Bros., Messrs. S. H. Colemon, A. O. Peterson, A. J. Stanley, H. Tassie, H. W. Parsons, J. Tonkin, McLaren Vale Fruit Packers Ltd.

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE.

Largely Increased Fruit Consumption Follows Advertising Campaign.

A RECENT REPORT from Great Britain reviewing the fruit advertising campaign states as follows:

The remarkable increase in the consumption of fruit in Great Britain must surely be credited to the advertising campaign. The fruit-eating habit has caught on, and is developing fast. But for the advertising campaign this consumptive capacity would never have developed, and the fruit would either have never been shipped or would have rotted in the British warehouses.

The Fruit Campaign had to come into being. It was the outcome not merely of a desire for larger turnover and increased profits, but of the definite necessity of creating a market for the produce of rapidly extending fruit-growing areas. More produce was coming on to the market than could be absorbed at any price, and fruit growers were faced with the alternative of forcing new markets or of seeing their harvests rotting instead of selling. Hence, a number of the most far-sighted men in the fruit trade got together and determined to deal with the situation collectively.

* * * *

And while mentioning the advertising of fruit in England, let's remember the advantages from advertising fruit in Australia. It's a sure winner!

EXPORT OF AUSTRALIAN ORANGES.

According to information supplied by the Department of Commerce exports of Australian Oranges from January to date have amounted to approximately 298,000 cases, or nearly 119,000 in advance of last year's total. The increase is chiefly accounted for in heavier shipments to Great Britain, mostly through the ports of London and Liverpool. An improvement has also been shown in our trade with New Zealand and Canada.

Overseas consignments in the months stated and during the whole export period of 1933 are as follow:—

	1934. Cases.	1933. Cases.
London	148,300	57,002
Liverpool	22,299	7,714
Glasgow	2,928	10,415
Hull	5,849	1,858
New Zealand	87,060	81,892
Vancouver	7,087	4,336
Antwerp	2,000	—
Eastern Ports	13,743	13,129

Fruit TreeS
Fruit TreeS
Fruit TreeS

Best Obtainable—Catalogue Free

Quality first and all the time.
Book Now for Delivery June-July.
Orders reserved.

John Brunning and Sons
Somerville Nurseries,
Somerville — Victoria Australia.
Orchards & Nurseries 208 Acres.
Private Cool Stores, 17,500 Case Capacity.
Established 1866.

To Improve Local Fruit Marketing...

ACTIVITY IN VICTORIA UNDER THE VICTORIA MARK FRUIT SCHEME.

Organisation: Standardisation: Advertising to Increase Fruit Consumption: Turning Lower Grade Fruit into Drinks and By-products.

FOLLOWING THE LARGE meetings of fruitgrowers in various parts of the State, the Victoria Fruit Mark Co. Ltd., has been launched. The company has now been registered, the prospectus has been issued, and it is expected that the first meeting of shareholders to elect directors will be held in November.

The nominal capital is £60,000 in 20,000 shares of £3 each, payable 10/- on application, 10/- on allotment, and the balance in calls of not more than £1 per annum.

Objects.

The objects of the organisation, as set out in the prospectus are as follow:—

The Victoria Mark Fruit Co. Ltd., comprising fruitgrowers, wholesalers and retailers, is an organisation created to standardise fruit—top quality to bear the Victoria Mark label — and to carry on an advertising campaign to increase fruit consumption.

For ease of administration it has been decided to launch the movement as a limited liability company—rather than simply an unregistered "association."

While fruitgrowers hold the major interests as regard shares and voting, wholesalers and retailers are also an integral part of the organisation and contribute to the funds.

Apart from share capital, the company's finance will be provided from:—

(a) A payment (to cover cost of label, and by way of contribution to the working expenses of the company) made to the company for each label used. The maximum amount of this payment is 4d. a case.

(b) A payment made to the company by wholesalers who sell packages of fruit to which fruitgrowing members have affixed the label. The maximum amount of this payment is 1½d. a case.

Fruitgrowers and wholesale members are to take one share for each 500 cases a year on which they place the Victoria Mark.

Apart from Victoria Mark fruit to be sold in Melbourne the system will apply to the country trade, also to interstate and overseas markets.

In short growers have, in the Victoria Mark system, an opportunity to win public confidence and create goodwill of inestimable value.

The objects (among others) for which this company has been formed include:—

To improve grading, packing, handling and distribution of fresh fruits and to inaugurate an advertising campaign to increase the consumption of fruit; top grade fruit to bear the Victoria Mark label to sell fruit according to defined standards.

To encourage the production of varieties and sizes best suited to metropolitan, country, interstate and overseas markets; to encourage the working over of unsuitable varieties and to conduct field days and demonstrations, and tabulate local and Australian wide crop reports.

To endeavor to secure improved transport services and freight reductions.

To form an arbitration panel to deal with any dispute which may arise.

To watch the interests of the industry in connection with any existing or proposed legislation. To co-operate with other bodies having similar objectives.

To encourage the utilisation of poorer quality fruit in fruit drinks, by-products, fruit pies, etc.

It is proposed to hold annual conferences of shareholders in the various fruitgrowing districts of Victoria.

* * * * *

The provisional directors are Messrs. W. A. Thiele, W. P. Mair, G. C. Karnaghan, W. B. D. Jarman, Alfred Cave, J. R. Vail and E. W. Thompson; the secretary pro tem. is R. E. Boardman, at the registered office of the company at 64 Elizabeth-street, Melbourne, C.1.

* * * *

The activity shown in Victoria to improve local fruit marketing is wholly commendable; the progress of the Association will be watched with keen interest.

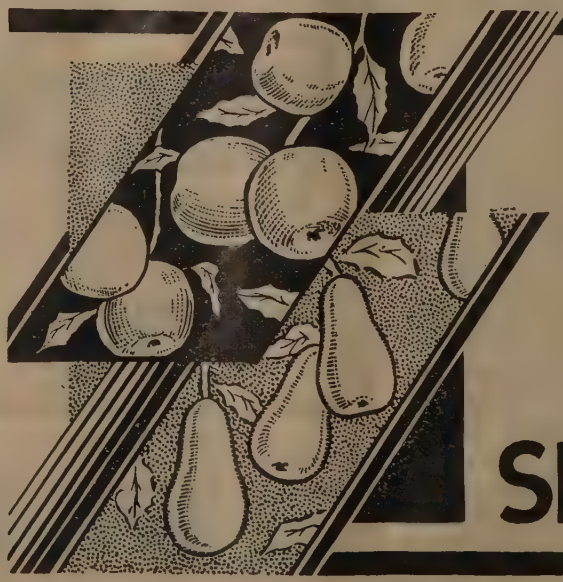
Growers in the other States are taking note of what is transpiring.

Interstate delegates at the recent Australian Apple and Pear Export Council were very interested to hear details.

The ideal, of course, would be for similar organisations to be formed in all the Australian States and for an Australian Council to be formed to better regulate the sale of fruit throughout the Commonwealth.

* * * *

That there are many problems to be overcome goes without saying. The outstanding fact is that there is urgent need for local fruit marketing to be placed on a better footing. Further, Australian growers and distributors are not lacking in intelligence and initiative to follow the good points of similar



SUCCESSFUL GROWERS are USING SHELL

Guided by past experience, successful fruit-growers in every Australian State now always use SHELL Spraying Oils, secure in the knowledge that the use of these sprays effects the highest percentage of fruit-pest and disease control.

Order your supplies from the nearest Shell Depot.

THE SHELL COMPANY LIMITED

SHELL SPRAYING OILS

SO 53

schemes now operating elsewhere and to bring about the desired improvements in this country.

Summed up, the objectives are to standardise, advertise to imcrease consumption and to explore every avenue for utilising the poorer grades of fruit in by-products.

STIMULATING PACKING EFFICIENCY.

Gerrard Company's Contribution to the Industry.

With the object of stimulating interest in the public schools of fruit growing districts and to recognise the valuable work being done by Messrs. Krone and Harris, of the Victorian Department of Agriculture by their classes of instruction in the packing of fruit, the Gerrard Wire Tying Machines Co. Pty. Ltd., of Hawke-street, West Melbourne, have, for several years past, donated very valuable shields as trophies.

As the illustration shows, these shields are both ornate and costly and suggest the industry which they aim to foster. They are donated for annual competition and are held for one year by the successful schools, but at the close of the sixth year they become the property of the schools which have won them the greatest number of times, and a replica of the shield is given to all schools which held them for a year and lost them in the succeeding year. For instance Harcourt school has a strong claim on its shield and if successful next season will retain it permanently.

The main regulations governing the competition, as set out by the Gerrard Company, embody a scale of points awarded for Apples packed in regulation bushel cases by pupils attending an Apple packing class conducted by the Department of Agriculture. Apples must be packed in the presence of an officer of the Department. Each school must exhibit six cases of Apples for the competition. The method of judging is: Standard case—Height at ends of cases 20 pts., bulge 20, general appearance, compactness and alignment 20, wrapping 20, sizing and grading 20.

Dump case: Height 25, general appearance, compactness and alignment 25, wrapping 25 and grading and sizing 25. Five of these shields are at present being competed for.

The Rose bowl pictured is presented each year to various agricultural societies in the main fruit growing districts and is awarded for the best export pack of Apples and citrus fruits submitted. More than twenty of these bowls are donated by the Gerrard Company each year and are won outright.

Rose Bowl and Challenge Shield as offered by the Gerrard Wire Tying Co. for competition in Apple packing.

WOOD WOOL
Finest Grade for Export Fruit.
STRAWBERRY BOXES.
and Fruit Containers.
Prices and Particulars on Application to
AUSTRALIAN BERRY BASKETS CO.
175 Kent Street, Richmond, Vic.
Tel. J1263.

Western Australia

Mt. Barker (15/10/34). — It is too early to send a report on crop prospects. The trees are just coming into blossom, and if no accidents occur, such as thrips, etc., we should have a record crop as there is a great showing at present.

Owing to the very bad seasons we have had of late from the financial point of view, the growers have been compelled to curtail their manuring programme, as they simply cannot afford to put on the quantity that is really necessary.

Owing to our great freedom from orchard pests, a programme of spraying is not necessary, the main spray being at present used is oil, and this is being used mainly with the object of inducing earlier blossoming in the endeavor to beat the thrips. Beyond this, and the usual Bordeaux spray for the Pears there is very little spraying done.

For the past few years there has been very little new planting, the principal operations being the cutting down of all varieties and grafting on the varieties that are more freely asked for by the buyers. Any new development is more in the way of clearing land for pastures for sheep and dairying, all the growers being afraid of excessive planting of fruit trees.—A. T. Booth.

Mundaring (14/10/34).—It is rather early to indicate coming crops. The present indications are for a heavier crop all round than last season. Still, a cold snap may reduce ultimate setting considerably. The position is in "the lap of the gods" yet. I formed the following opinions on a good look round—

Apples. — All varieties blossoming heavily and setting well.

Pears. — Export varieties good, Bartletts, good blossoming, but too early to forecast.

Stone Fruits.—Peaches, good to heavy in most cases; Nectarines, fair only; Plums, good; Apricots, light to good.

A heavy **thinning** will be necessary for most fruits to ensure size and quality. Poor class fruits will be unsaleable.

Apple prices have been poor for this last season, a very heavy lot of cool-storage fruit being responsible. **The Apple Sales Board,** by adroit handling of quantities to be sold each day, and other means, has managed so far to avoid what might easily have been a disaster to growers.—T. H. Ilberry.

Classified Advertisements

WANTED TO SELL.

One DEHYDRATOR (Clyde Engineering). Reasonable price. Apply, **Cawsey's Cordials Ltd., Murray Street, Pyrmont, N.S.W.**

SPRAY HOSE
BURST PROOF
ALL RED
HAND-MADE
BY
HARDIE RUBBER CO. LTD.
"EVERY INCH AUSTRALIAN"
Obtainable at All Stores.

IN NOVEMBER, the root feeders of trees and vines will commence their eager search throughout the soil for available nitrogen. The crop of fruit which they set, its ultimate development into suitable maturity and size, and their resistance to dry weather, frosts, wind, heat waves, and pest attacks, will all largely depend upon the quantity of nitrogen which these feeders can procure at this critical period. Most of the nitrogen which was applied to the soil, in whatever form last year, has been leached away, and, as bacterial activity is low at this time, organic forms will become only slowly available. What more desirable means of ensuring an adequate supply could there be than Sulphate of Ammonia—immediately available, and the cheapest form of nitrogen procurable.

H14/34

Tasmania

New Apples Being Tested

Interesting Experiments.

THE FOLLOWING NEW VARIETIES of Apples are now being tested by the Tasmanian Department of Agriculture at Kettering, on a portion of the property of Mr. F. G. Smith, comprising an area of grey loam underlaid by a friable clay sub-soil sheltered by thick bush, and having an average rainfall of approximately 38 inches.

Layer beds were established, with some imported types for propagative purposes, and periodical records of growth and characteristics noted, giving useful information of their response to Tasmanian conditions. A small number of trees worked on the different stocks, which are in excess of requirements, have been made available for distribution, and scions of the following varieties are now in process of propagation:—

Golden Delicious.—A high-quality, late keeping, golden variety.

Rainier.—A variety carrying high color and good quality. A very late keeper.

Grimes Golden.—A popular American variety, golden yellow in color, and of splendid quality and flavor.

Winter Banana.—So called because of its distinct musky flavor. An attractive yellow fruit. Quality good.

Star King.—A red Delicious, originating in America.

Besides these a number of cross-fertilised seedlings are being fruited.

It is yet too early to decide the suitability of these varieties for Tasmanian conditions. The Golden Delicious have been reworked on to old trees, and present indications suggest that this variety will be an asset amongst late yellow dessert varieties. It promises to be disease-resisting, vigorous and heavily productive, similar in shape to Granny Smith, and holds on the trees well.

Experiments are continuing, and a large number of trees and scions have been distributed among orchardists for testing purposes.

Mr. P. H. Thomas, Chief Horticulturist, Department of Agriculture, writes under date, October 24:—Arrangements are being made for a survey of the different districts as soon as varieties have set their fruits, so that a report on the crop prospects for the season may be furnished. Tasmania is somewhat later than the other States, and it will not be possible to obtain a reliable forecast before the first week in December.

West Tamar—

Mr. Neil Campbell, M.H.A., of Winkleigh, West Tamar, writes as follows under date October 15: "While there was an excellent blossoming of practically all Apples and Pears in this district, there are indications that the setting will not be heavy. Until the middle of November an accurate forecast of next season's crop is not practicable at this date."

Employer: "What's your name?"
Applicant: "Quinn."
"How do you spell it?"
"C-o-h-e-n."

PYTHON

WIRE STRAPPING PTY. LIMITED

The
PYTHON MACHINE
is an ALL AUSTRALIAN invention. made in Australia from Australian materials, and is the only machine of its type on the world's market. Is hand-automatic, with a pre-determined tension, whereby all sized cases can be tied efficiently and well.

EFFICIENCY, SPEED ECONOMY
Will Reduce Wire Costs.

Python Wire Strapping Pty. Ltd.
21 HOWARD ST., NORTH MELBOURNE
42-44 MEAGHER ST., CHIPPENDALE, SYDNEY

Nitrogen and Plant Nutrition

(Contributed by the Chilean Nitrate of Soda Agricultural Service, G.P.O., Box 20372, Sydney.)

Nitrogen is one of the most valuable plant foods, and plays a very important part in the nutrition of all plant life. Plant growth is very largely regulated by the amount of available nitrogen in the soil, and when this is not sufficient to meet the requirements of the plant the effects produced are more striking than those resulting from a lack of any other single nutrient material.

Nitrogen starvation is characterised by stunted growth and a poor development of unhealthy-looking yellowish or reddish colored foliage, whilst an abundance of readily available nitrogen promotes a vigorous growth of strong stems and rich dark green foliage, and greatly increases the growth rate.

An abundance of healthy foliage is of the utmost importance for the well-being of the plant, since it is in the leaves that the raw nutrient substances are converted into plant food materials by the complex process known as photo-synthesis.

Nitrogen exists in the soil in a number of different forms, the majority of which are highly complex chemical substances, which cannot be utilised by the plant. These complex substances gradually undergo bacterial decomposition, and the nitrogen is converted into the form of a soluble nitrate, in which form it can be absorbed readily by the plant roots.

This process of nitrification is a biological one, and the activity of the micro-organisms concerned depends very largely on environmental conditions.

The cold, wet conditions of the winter months considerably retard the activity of the nitrifying organisms, with a consequent lowering of nitrate production, and, in addition, the heavy winter rains remove a considerable proportion of the nitrates which were present in the soil during the late summer and autumn months.

During the spring and early summer months the amount of available nitrogen in the soil is thus at its lowest, and yet it is during this period that the majority of orchard and garden crops require their greatest supply of nitrogen. A timely application of a suitable nitrogenous fertiliser counteracts this natural impoverishment of the soil, and will have a marked beneficial effect on the crop. This is particularly the case in orchard practice, as all fruit trees require an abundance of readily available nitrogen to promote growth and blossoming, and to ensure that the maximum setting of fruit is obtained.

In Citrus growing it is now generally recognised that nitrogen is unquestionably the main nutrient factor foverning production. An abundant supply of readily available nitrogen is also essential for vegetable crops, such as Lettuce, Cabbage, Celery, etc., where a rapid growth of succulent foliage is desired, whilst recent experience has shown that leguminous crops, such as Peas and Beans, also benefit considerably from applications of a nitrogenous fertiliser.

Get New Ideas

Better Fruit Magazine

Is the business publication of the prosperous Pacific North-west fruit industry. Twenty-seven years of worthwhile service has gained the confidence of its readers as few publications ever do.

Practically every new method and appliance used by the apple industry was originated and developed here. Keep posted on events and learn of profitable new ideas that will increase your income.

Subscription price, $2.00 — a year, post paid. — SAMPLE COPIES FREE.

Better Fruit Publishing Company
Portland, Oregon, U.S.A.

The Port of HULL
. . is . .
THE FRUIT CENTRE
Serving a Population of over 13,000,000 in the North and Midlands

REGULAR SAILINGS TO CONTINENTAL PORTS provide unrivalled MARKETS for re-export of EMPIRE FRUIT.

Specially Constructed REFRIGERATOR VANS carry FRUIT direct from STEAMER to inland destinations by EXPRESS TRAINS.

RAPID HANDLING, QUICK DESPATCH, LOW CHARGES, and THE BEST PRICES. SEND YOUR FRUIT TO HULL.

TEN MODERN DOCKS entirely owned and managed by
The London & North Eastern Railway
Full information supplied by:—
AUSTRALIA.—BURNS, PHILP & CO. LTD.,
7 Bridge Street, Sydney. 312 Collins Street, Melbourne; and Branches.

Motor Cars and Trucks

Useful Hints

SAFETY FIRST.

ACCIDENTS arising from the use of farm implements are both painful, and result in a waste of valuable time by the orchardist, yet broadly speaking they are unnecessary, and generally follow carelessness in some form.

Whilst some precautions are legally required in the equipment of certain classes of machinery, such as belt-driven machines, saw benches, mills, etc., there are many kinds of portable machines used around the farm on which simple guards may be sufficiently important to attach, and such machines, although not dangerous in themselves, can be made so by carelessness on the part of the operator.

Fortunately, we are all becoming machine minded, therefore accidents should become increasingly less common. The slogan, "Safety First" is apt to be ignored in the everyday work with which we are so familiar. Slackness will creep in, and the unexpected accident occur in a surprisingly simple manner when we are blithely unconscious of any inattention. Without laboring the point, we impress the necessity for "Safety First."

CORRECT TRUCK LOADING.

In the old days of horses and shafts a wrongly loaded vehicle was easy to detect, but misloading a motor truck may easily be done without detection.

Wrong loading can be a danger, not only to the driver and the truck so loaded, but also to other road users approaching or following the vehicle. Danger may come from a side skid, which, in a heavily loaded truck, throws undue strain on wheels, tyres and chassis upon a sharp curve in the road.

Should a heavy load be placed too far to the rear, a bump may cause it to shift to such an extent that the truck, especially if it is a light one overloaded, may "rear up," to the danger of the load and the chassis as well.

If misloading is such that the weight is too much on one side, not only will the steering be harder, and consequently unsafe, but the strain on the tyres on that side will be proportionately heavier than on the light side.

First and last, correct loading will give more satisfaction, easier running, less wear and tear on the truck, probably more mileage per gallon of petrol, and will make for a safer journey. The two simple points to remember are, do not overload your truck, and see that what you have on is correctly placed.

TO SAVE PETROL.

Keep the Engine Warm.

Especially in the cooler weather, drivers can get more mileage per gallon of petrol by cutting out the fan. On trucks on which the belt drives only the fan the belt can be slipped off or removed altogether, but where the belt drives the dynamo or the water impeller as well, the blades of the fan can be adjusted by turning with a large spanner, so that they do not induce draught through the radiator. The hotter the engine runs, provided the water does not boil, the more efficient it is. The engine is run too cool more often than too hot, with a consequent loss of efficiency.

CARE OF SPRINGS.

The regular cleaning and oiling of springs have an important bearing upon the usefulness and life of a motor vehicle, not only preventing squeaks, but improving riding ability and lessening the danger of broken spring leaves. Dry, rusty leaves are unfortunately too common, especially in commercial vehicles.

An easy and effective method of keeping them cleaned and oiled is to paint them with a mixture of old sump oil and kerosene applied with a stiff brush. If the weight of the truck is taken off the springs by jacking up the chassis, grease or some other lubricant can be forced between the leaves.

The clamp bolts on the springs should be looked at periodically and kept tight. The vibration transmitted to the springs by driving over rough roads and by general hard use has a tendency to loosen the bolts, and result in wear and slackness affecting the efficiency of the truck. It pays to go over the whole truck with a box spanner frequently. A few minutes spent under and over any motor vehicle periodically may save lots of trouble when out on the road.

COMPRESSION

To ensure perfect compression of an engine, it is necessary, periodically, to remove the head from the engine, carbon deposit scraped off, the valves removed, thoroughly cleaned, and the valve seats and faces ground. Valve seats and faces become pitted, and it is necessary to remove the pits and scores from the valves by a grinding process, so that they fit perfectly in their seats, thus making an airtight joint.

WHEEL ALIGNMENT.

It is probably safe to say that nearly 50 per cent. of the cars on the roads today have some misalignment trouble. Of all the various services a car needs, there is none more essential than wheel, steering and frame alignment, a service that can be handled properly only by fully equipped motor engineering establishments.

For the wheels of motor vehicles to run straight, and true, it is absolutely necessary that they be in perfect balance and alignment. To keep them that

M. V. POINT MOTORS (AUST.) PTY. LTD.

FOR BETTER USED CARS AND TRUCKS AT LOWER PRICES.

This House absolutely GUARANTEES every Car and Truck to be in excellent running order. Prices are extremely low, and represent the highest value obtainable. Easy terms to suit YOUR convenience will be arranged with pleasure. If you want a good reliable Used Car or Truck see M.V. Point Motors First.

THEY STAND BEHIND THE CARS AND TRUCKS THEY SELL.

374 SWANSTON STREET, MELBOURNE.

Phone: F 4104. (2 lines).

Opposite a'Beckett Street.

way is a big job when one stops to consider the many circumstances that operate to throw wheels out of alignment during the course of everyday ordinary driving. Minor collisions, holes in road, bumping against curbs, accidents, and the usual wear and tear of driving, all disturb alignment angles.

STRAINING THE STEERING.

Wheel Should Not be Turned While Stationary.

It is a common thing to see motorists, especially in parking areas, trying to pull the wheels round while the cars are stationary. This practice not only wears the tyres, but strains the steering mechanism. To manoeuvre a car in a tight corner it should be moved backwards and forwards and the wheels turned while it is in motion.

If space does not permit movement, the tyres should be pulled round by someone while the driver turns the steering wheel.

DOOR RATTLES.

Look to Rubber Buffers.

A rattling door is a source of irritation. The trouble is sometimes caused by the rubber buffers becoming flattened by constant use.

The renewal of the buffers is not a costly job, but the rattling can often be stopped by fitting a piece of tin or cardboard under the rubber.

A drop of thin oil on the door locks occasionally will prevent squeaks Strange, how many motorists neglect oiling of the doors.

TAR STAINS.

Many of the country roads, and a few in the city, are being top-dressed with bitumen, and it is sometimes impossible to avoid throwing some of it on to the bodywork of the car.

The tar can be removed by applying butter while the stains are fresh, but it is of little value when they dry. A little eucalyptus on a soft rag is effective, touching no more of the surface than is essential. The job can be completed by applying any good polish.

EMERGENCY FUSE.

In the event of a fuse blowing out and a new one not being immediately available, a piece of tinfoil wrapped round the blown fuse will serve temporarily. A bar of chocolate will furnish the tinfoil.

If Starter Jams.

The jamming of the self starter is caused by the starting pinion locking in the teeth of the flywheel, preventing the engine being turned over. The easiest and quickest remedy is to engage in top gear and then rock the car gently backwards and forwards. If this does not stop the jamming, remove the bolts holding the starter to the clutch housing and repeat the rocking. In most cases this extra trouble will release the jam.

Drain the Sump.

Now that the summer is near at hand, drivers should drain the sump more frequently owing to increased wear that dust in the oil will entail. The driver who runs his car right through the summer without draining the oil out is literally grinding his engine to pieces and showing poor economy. A few extra shillings spent for oil during the dusty season will return much better work by the car and save or postpone replacement expenses.

The Battery.

One of the most important parts of a motor vehicle is the battery, yet, because it is out of sight, it is often neglected. Using only distilled water, the water level should be kept about one quarter inch above the battery plates. After filling, wipe off any water spilt on the top. Should the terminals be corroded, scrape them clean and then smear them heavily with vaseline, which will prevent further corrosion. Be sure that the battery is tightly held, constant shaking will affect its usefulness and its life if it is loose in its carrier. Finally, use the hydrometer and be sure that the battery is carrying enough life that it will charge when the car is running.

BOOK REVIEWS.

The Tomato.

The known Tomato production in Great Britain is estimated at well over 50,000 tons per annum, but private gardens and small market gardens probably bring the total production up to double that volume. Imported Tomatoes reach the prodigious quantity of 100,000 tons, so that our English friends are good customers of the humble Tomato. The British Ministry of Agriculture has now issued Bulletin No. 77, "The Tomato, its Cultivation, Diseases and Pests," which covers also such important phases of Tomato culture as choice of seed, soil, construction of glass-houses, heating of them, propagation, planting out, and many other subjects. The bulletin may be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, London, at a cost of 1/6, plus postage 4d.

CUT OUT AND MAIL

Any Instructions referring to this Order must be given in writing.

To the Proprietors of—

"FRUIT WORLD AND MARKET GROWER"

Over 30 Years' Service to Fruitgrowers.

78a Victoria Street, Melbourne - - - - - 439 Kent Street, Sydney

Please enter my/our name on your Subscribers' List and send me/us the Journal regularly as published, for which I/we agree to pay Subscription 6/- per annum (or 7/6 including "Fruit World Annual") and continue same until countermanded.

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Dated .....

THE . . .
Market Grower

Potato Growing
Tomato Culture
-*-*-*-
News of Interest

Official Organ of the Market Gardeners and Fruitgrowers Society of Victoria.
President: E. A. Le Page. Vice President: Cr. A. Bunny.
Committee: G. Ryan, C. James, C. Baker, L. Lawrence, J. Hawkes, J. Stocks.
Arbitration Committee: H. V Barnett, W. Simmonds, E. A. Le Page, H. Besant, W. D. Barnett. Secretary: Cr. C. C. A. George, Highett Road, Moorabbin, Vic.

The Potato Crop

THREE FACTORS ENTER into the problem of securing quality in Potatoes, namely, soil, manure and variety, writes Mr. J. T. Ramsay, in the "Commonwealth Agriculturist," the greatest of which is soil.

The land which produces the most floury type of Potato is the loam, in districts that have a good rainfall. The ideal soils are those ranging between sand and loam, although volcanic soil is suitable, provided that the rainfall is liberal. The essentials for good keeping quality are good drainage, correct manuring, ripeness of the tubers before digging and harvesting in cool weather in the autumn.

A heavy yield is influenced by several factors, other than weather conditions, such as deep ploughing and thorough cultivation, good selection of seed, dipping to prevent the onset of diseases such as Collar Stem Rot (Rhizocotonia) and Common Scab (Oospora Scabies), cutting seed from specimens not less than 3 ozs. in weight and no cut seed less than 1¾ ozs.

A very important factor also is the fertilising that is accorded the soil. Potatoes need the assistance of three main nutrients, i.e., nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash. Of these the most important is phosphoric acid, which is well supplied in superphosphates, and hastens the ripening period, though probably at the expense of the yield. Nitrogen, in the form of sulphate of ammonia or dried blood, should be added to the fertiliser, and in some districts potash sulphate is of benefit.

Artificial fertilisers should be applied at the planting of the crop, and is best done in the furrow with the seed.

PEA WEEVIL.

Serious Pest in Western Australia.

Mr. J. L. Newman (W.A. Government Entomologist) gave some very helpful hints for the eradication of the Pea Weevil at the recent South West Conference in Western Australia.

Mr. Newman said that infected seeds should never be sown, and crops should be harvested while the Peas were still green, the Peas being put into a fumigator as soon as they were picked, thus killing the weevil before any damage was done. Rotation of crops was essential.

The most effective method was that of exposing the seed to fumes of carbon bisulphide, an air-tight container or room being essential. Four lbs. of carbon bisulphide had to be used for every 100 cubic feet to be fumigated. The seed should not be fumigated for less than 48 hours or more than 60 hours. As the gas was heavier than air it had to be applied to the top of the produce.

Mr. Newman said that soaking the Peas in a mixture of two parts boiling water and one part cold water was one of the easiest methods of destroying the weevil. The seed should be dried as rapidly as possible, if not being sown immediately.

In reply to a question, Mr. Newman said that there would be an excellent chance of eradicating the weevil if a district stopped the growing of Peas for twelve months. Mr. G. L. Sutton, Director of Agriculture, suggested that growers might do well to give consideration to the prohibition of growing Peas in affected areas for a defined period.

It was decided by resolution to ask the executive to give close consideration to the control of Pea Weevil.

TOMATO VARIETIES.

TRIALS THAT WERE CONDUCTED last season by the N.S.W. Senior Agricultural Instructor on the property of Mr. E. Kennett, Narellan, show that the Earliana variety is the best early type, particularly on new land, where the danger from Fusarium is small.

A new variety, Low Branch, from U.S.A., was so remarkable in the trials that the whole of the fruit was allowed to ripen on the vines and was saved for seed. It proved to be a heavy yielder of high-quality Tomatoes. The fruit is large, round, of good color and flavor and keeps well.

The best reports in the trials came from Sunnybrook Earliana, 344 lbs. from 70 plants; John Bear variety, 342 lbs.; Break-o-Day, 327 lbs.; Columbia, 289 lbs., and Bonny Best, 283 lbs. Other varieties tested were Somner's Long Keeping Rapid Red, Marglobe, Marvel of the Market, Sendan, Purple Top and Norton.

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Strawberry Seedlings

In order to secure a variety to replace the Rhodes Special as a pollinator of Fendalcino, growers of Strawberries have been devoting much attention to the raising of seedlings. Some of the new seedlings are found to be strong growers, and to blossom early. The blossoms are perfect or staminate, and the fruit promises to be of good commercial value.

It is possible that, after further trials, should they maintain their present promise, they may displace Fendalcino instead of being used solely as pollinators for that variety. Some instances of promising seedlings have already come under the notice of the department, but many growers are quietly trying out seedling Strawberries.

At Northmead (N.S.W.) Mr. E. W. Parsons has selected two promising seedlings, of which one is yielding a pistillate or imperfect blossom, whereas the remainder of his plants are yielding perfect or staminate blossoms similar to the parent plant.

At Eastwood, Mr. T. E. Small has raised a seedling which has reached a more advanced stage of prominence, so much so that runner plants were eagerly sought by some of the oldest and most experienced Strawberry growers in that district, and some thousands of plants have been distributed.

FERTILISERS FOR TOMATOES.

Experiments with Tomatoes show a need for some form of phosphoric acid, states a N.S.W. Department of Agriculture pamphlet. This is best supplied, it is claimed, in the readily available form of superphosphate, which value lies in its effect upon root development, an increase of which means increased feeding capacity and early maturity.

Superphosphate should be applied, preparatory to planting, at the rate of 2½ to 3 cwts. per acre under ordinary farming conditions, but under irrigated conditions up to 5 cwt. may be supplied, or if the soil is of a very sandy nature, a mixture of 5 cwts. per acre of superphosphate and bone in equal proportions.

Once fruit production commences the food needs of the plants are at their height, and supplies should be easily accessible if heavy crops are to be expected. Top-dressing the crop after setting with a mixture of one part sulphate of ammonia at the rate of 2½ cwt. per acre is recommended, but if irrigation is possible, a slightly heavier application is advisable, or a second application of the same mixture made at a later stage of growth.

GREEN TOMATO BUG.

In an address at the recent South West Conference in Western Australia, Mr. Newman, Government Entomologist, gave some valuable information re methods for the control of the Green Tomato Bug.

One of the first essentials was proper sanitation. By growing plants over a trellis control of this pest was made easier, and the fruit produced was of a much better quality. Winter and early spring were the best times of the year to deal with this pest.

The insect breathed through spiracles, and contact sprays were used to destroy them, hence the value of oil as a spray.

A parasite had been introduced from Egypt last summer, and it was to be hoped that they had survived the winter, and would continue their good work this summer. In Egypt there was only three months of winter, and it is doubtful if the wasp will live through our five months of winter.

The Market Gardeners' and Fruitgrowers' Society of Victoria assisted the Moorabbin Council in arranging this float at the Melbourne Centenary Floral & Industrial Parade.

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Dear Sir,—Regarding the trial carried out this midsummer with your Acme Bean. I am pleased to be able to inform you that the Acme showed out to even greater advantage than in the spring trial, when the yield over Canadian Wonder was just 3 to 1 on the first picking.

Planted early in December, with Pale Dunn and Canadian Wonder, in rows 45 feet long, the Acme gave 12 lbs. of splendid quality pods on the first pick, while the other two varieties named each gave ½ a lb. of curled, unmarketable Beans. This may sound fabulous, but it is nevertheless a fact. It is difficult to raise Beans here in the midsummer. The Acme is easily the best summer Bean I have yet tried.

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Australian and New Zealand Fruit Trade

Market Notes and News — Prices, etc.

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Cave, F., & Co. Pty. Ltd., Wholesale Fruit Market.
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Lister, G., Pty. Ltd., Wholesale Fruit Market.
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Pang & Co. Ltd., H. Louey, Wholesale Fruit Market.
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Producers' Dist. Society, Wholesale Fruit Market.
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Wing, R. A., & Co., Wholesale Fruit Market.
Wing, Young & Co., Wholesale Fruit Market.
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Wholesale Fruit Merchants' Assn., J. D. Fraser, Temple Court, 428 Collins Street, Melbourne.
Young, J. H., & Co. Pty., Wholesale Fruit Market.

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Stier, Aug., Fruchthof.
Timm & Gerstenkorn.

The Fruit Season in England

Interesting News of Current Happenings

Glut of Early Ungraded Apples in Returnable Packages.

Australian and New Zealand growers and the trade will be interested in the following comments from the Canadian Government Fruit Trade Commissioner, dated September 1, regarding the present fruit season in England:

English Apples: All markets are very heavily supplied with ungraded Apples; the fruit generally is clean, but many consignments are small in size, lacking in color, and mostly of the culinary class. London, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Hull, Bristol, Cardiff, Glasgow and Newcastle report little to no demand for culinary Apples, and from slightly increased to fair demand for best dessert varieties, Worcesters being chief variety showing the best of a moderate demand.

Problem of Returnable Package.

The heavy supplies are expected to continue for some time, but the movement to market is dependent to a very large extent on the quantity of returnable containers available. At the beginning of the season every available returnable container was distributed to the growers, which were for the most part filled with small early Apples of soft, non-keeping varieties, which glutted the markets.

This class of fruit met with exceedingly poor demand, and in an endeavour to clear supplies and release containers, very low prices were accepted. To add to the marketing difficulties, very heavy supplies of English Plums are offering, which find slow demand at less than the equivalent of one cent per pound.

There are indications that the earliest Apple supplies available are ceasing to be a factor on the market, and better quality fruit is making its appearance. Prices, however, remain at a low level.

Graded Apples in standard boxes and half-boxes (non-returnable) are growing more in evidence, and are demanding much better values. A variety, "Millers Seedling," sometimes called the English Gravenstein, is selling well at about 7/- the standard box, but well-selected specimens packed in the returnable bushel container, do not demand a higher price than 3/- to 4/6.

English Pears. Early varieties are in heavy supply on a sluggish market. Quality is exceedingly variable, and sizes vary from very small to about 163 in Canadian count. Dr. Jules Guyot, Clapps, Williams, Conference and Fertilities are the principal varieties available, and they are in fair demand for the largest sizes in Newcastle and Hull. In London the trade is slow even for best sizes, and the volume of offerings is of small size.

Canadian Apples. The first shipment of the 1934-35 season arrived in Liverpool from Ontario, and consisted of a small quantity of Duchess packed in hampers. The fruit was of good quality and appearance, and sold readily at 12/-.

Cable Address: DAVIS, MELBOURNE. Code: "ABC," 4th and 5th Editions. Box, G.P.O. 148B.

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For Reference: ASK ANYONE

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"WE STRIVE TO PLEASE"

At the same time, several carloads of old season British Columbia Winesaps were offered, but these were wasty, and moved slowly at from 6/6 to 8/6 per box.

Canadian Pears. The comparatively small quantity of Flemish Beauty at present on the London market has arrived in excellent condition, free from bruising, and the out-turn was excellent. A noticeable feature in the packing of this variety is that no reports of coopered boxes have been received, no excessive bulge is evident, and the gross weight of the package is well up to the American gross on Bartlett and Buerre Hardy.

English, Continental and American supplies are heavy, and in the fact of increasing American offerings, prices for Canadian Flemish have weakened.

American Apples. Arrivals are light, being mainly Virginian Duchess and Californian Gravensteins, for which the market is strong.

American Pears. Increasing quantities arriving in London and Liverpool have caused prices to ease somewhat.

Dried Fruits

Trade with New Zealand.

At the recent Federal Council meeting of the Australian Dried Fruits Association the following was stated:—

The long-sought preferential duty of 1d. per lb. in New Zealand was now an accomplished fact: this was most gratifying, and should enable Australia to secure a much larger share of that market than in the past. The sales of Sultanas to New Zealand amounted to date to 2,000 tons, and fruit was still going forward. The suitability of the Australian seeded Lexia for the New Zealand trade, which had been previously questioned, was now being proved, as orders for this fruit were increasing. The improved methods of seeding adopted had created a good impression for the seeded article. The maintenance of preference for Australian Lexias in New Zealand was, to a large extent, dependent on the suitability of the seeded Raisin, and it was significant to note that the quantity already absorbed in that market was a record one. The Canadian sales of Lexias also constituted a record.

BANANA RIPENING PLANT INTRODUCED INTO MELBOURNE.

The Committee of Direction of Fruit Marketing (Queensland) is busy installing the first scientific Banana ripening chambers to be put into operation in Victoria, and a formal opening was conducted on Monday, October 29, at 436 Queen-street, Melbourne, when the Minister for Trade and Customs (Lieut.-Col. T. W. White) performed the opening ceremony.

The chambers are similar to those in operation in Queensland and Sydney, and the object of the Committee of Direction is to provide facilities by which Bananas in a perfect state may be supplied to the retail trade, and, through them to the consuming public, in a more satisfactory manner than has been possible heretofore.

Thirty-five ripening chambers, with a total capacity of 5,000 cases per week, are being fitted, the ripening process taking from 4 to 6 days according to season. Each chamber is operated as a separate unit, and the ripening is effected by electric heating and chilled water machinery circulating the required temperature of air around the stored cases of Bananas.

The Bananas are picked quite green, and transported by special Banana trains from Queensland to Melbourne; two such trains, in which the fruit is conveyed in ventilated trucks, arriving each week.

The ripening plant is constructed in conformity with standards obtained during investigations conducted by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, and its service in the marketing of Queensland Bananas in Victoria will be watched with great interest by all concerned.

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Correspondence Invited.

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Hobart.

MELBOURNE.

Market Summary for October.

There was no excessive change in supply or prices during the month. The usual shortage of Citrus fruits for this season was noted. Navel Oranges were on the short side, with South Australian supplies practically exhausted. A few Valancias were submitted, and from now on the volume will grow. On the whole, the demand was normal, and satisfactory, with prices about the same as this time last year.

Lemons: Local supplies heavy and prices low, the weather affecting movement.

Mandarins have practically finished, and what are being offered are of poor quality.

Passionfruit, is scarce in keeping with the season, and is commanding a good price.

Pineapples: Supplies now falling off, and prices rising.

Tomatoes: South Australian samples have been generally good, supplies fair, and demand satisfactory.

West Australian have been landing very green, and have had to be held. Wastage was not excessive, and supplies landed better than in September.

Bananas: The market firmed during the month, but prices realised are still below previous years at this period.

Apples: Good grades are still bringing a fair price, but inferior grades are hard to clear even at low prices.

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CITY FRUIT MARKETS, SYDNEY

Melbourne (29/10/34).—Prices quoted by the Wholesale Fruit Merchants' Association on Saturday were as follow:—Per Case: Apples, eating, 4/- to 6/6; few selected varieties to 8/-; cooking, 3/6 to 6/-; G. Smith, to 8/-. Bananas (per double case), green, 8's and 9's, 12/- to 13/-; 7's, 10/- to 11/-; 6's, 8/- to 9/-; few higher. Cucumbers, Q'land, 4/- to 6/- case; special green higher. Grapefruit, 4/- to 10/-; a few special selected higher. Lemons: Best districts, 4/- to 5/-; some special higher; other districts, 3/- to 4/6. Mandarins, few best quality, to 10/-. Navel Oranges: Average standard, 5/- to 8/-; selected standards, 9/- to 11/-; a few specials to 13/-; Val., 6/- to 8/-, special higher. Common Oranges, 5/- to 6/-; few specials, 7/-. Passionfruit, good average quality, to 30/-; special quality, to 40/-. Pineapples, 8/- to 12/- double case. Papaws, 7/- to 10/- double case. Tomatoes: West Aust. ripe and repacked, 5/- to 6/-, a few special higher, half case; Sth. Aust., best ripe, 9/- to 10/-; inferior and over-ripe, lower.

The Melbourne market manager of the Federal Citrus Council of Australia reports that sales on Saturday were as follow:—Navel Oranges: Average standards, 7/-, best counts; a few 8/-; large, from 5/-; selected standards, to 9/- and 10/-, best counts; a few specially selected higher. Grapefruit: Average standards, best counts (60-75), 6/- to 8/-; large from 5/-; selected, to 9/- and 10/-, best counts; a few specially selected to 12/- and 14/-. Lemons: Average, standards, to 4/- and 5/- best counts; large and smalls, to 3/-; a few specials higher. Common Oranges, including Mediterranean Sweets, 5/- and 6/-, best counts; selected, to 7/-. Val.: Average standards, 126-140, a few to 7/-; selected standards, to 8/- and 9/-.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Sydney (26/10/34)—Fairly brisk business, reported to be the best for a Friday morning for some time, was done at the Municipal Fruit Market. Demand was chiefly for Pineapples and large-sized Val. Oranges. Apples: (standard and special), N.S.W. G. Smith 8/- to 12/-, few higher, plain grade 5/- to 9/-; do. Tas. to 10/-; Del. 11/- to 14/-, few higher; plain grade 7/- to 10/-; Tas. Crofton 5/- to 9/-; F. Crab, green 4/6 to 8/-; colored lower; Scarlet Pearmain 4/6 to 6/-; Sturmer Pippin 2/6 to 6/6; Tas. and N.S.W. Demo. 4/6 to 8/-; Vic. Yates 4/- to 9/-; do. N.S.W. plain grade 3/6 to 6/- bush case; plain grades all varieties lower. Apricots 8/- to 10/- half bush. case; Bananas, N.S.W. and Queensland, graded nine inches 14/- to 15/-, eights 11/- to 13/-, sevens 8/- to 10/-, sixes 5/- to 7/- trop. case; Banana Passionfruit, 5/- to 9/- half bush. case;

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Cherries, local 8/- to 11/- quarter-bush. case; Citrus fruits (standard and special)—Lemons, N.S.W. local, 140 to 216 in case to 4/-, others practically unsaleable; inland, 4/- to 6/-, few higher bush. case; Grapefruit: N.S.W., local and inland 8/- to 9/-; special 10/- to 13/-, large and coarse 4/- to 5/- bush. case. Oranges: N.S.W. Navels, local and inland 5/- to 7/-, few to 8/-; Val. local counts 88 to 125 4/6 to 5/6, 138 to 150 3/6 to 4/6, 163 to 188 3/- to 4/-, smaller 2/- to 3/-; inland 2/- to 5/- (all counts), few selected counts of extra special fruit 7/- bush. case; other varieties 2/- to 4/-, few counts 113 to 125 to 6/- bush. case. Mandarins: N.S.W. Emperor and Fagan's Special, few special 7/- to 10/- bush. case. Loquats: Mammoth, special 5/- to 7/-, few higher, medium 2/- to 4/6, small unsaleable half case. Mangoes: Queensland Turpentine variety 5/- to 8/- bush. case. Passionfruit: N.S.W. 9/- to 14/-, special 15/- to 18/-, few 20/-, inferior 3/- to 7/- half bush. case; Papaws, Queensland 6/- to 9/-, few 10/- to 12/- trop. case. Pears (standard and special): N.S.W. and Vic. Jos. 8/- to

RIDLEY & HOULDING

Covent Garden Market, LONDON

Specialists in Australian Fruit.

Solicit consignments of Apples, Pears, Etc.

Our record of over 30 years' standing in the handling of Australian fruit, with satisfactory results, is a recommendation for growers to ship their fruit to our house.

REPRESENTATIVES—

International Fruit & Mercantile Company Ltd., Melb., Vic., Australia; Pitts & Lehman, 129 Pitt St., Sydney, N.S.W.; and A. J. Walshe & Co., Hobart, Tasmania.

12/-, few higher bush. case; plain grades lower. Pineapples: Queensland, large 11/- to 12/-, 18 to 24 in case 12/- to 13/-, few 14/-, small sizes 10/- to 11/- trop. case. Tomatoes: Repacked 8/- to 14/-, few 16/-; N.S.W. glasshouse 10/- to 15/-, few special 17/- to 18/-; Nth. Coast, green, 8/- to 10/-, colored 10/- to 15/-, few higher; Q'land. Cleveland 4/- to 7/-, special colored to 9/- half bush. case.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Adelaide (24/10/34).—Apples, eating, 5/- to 8/- case; do., cooking, 4/- to 6/- case; Bananas, Q'land, 10/- to 18/- case; Lemons, 4/- to 5/- case; Loquats, 4/- to 8/- case; Oranges, Common, 4/- case; do., Blood, 4/-; do., Poorman, 2/6 to 3/-; Passionfruit, 40/- case; Pineapples, 14/- case.

Queensland.

Brisbane (25/10/34).—Messrs. Robsons Pty. Ltd. report as follows:—Our local Citrus crop is just about finished, many consignments now coming forward only comprising small fruit. Good-sized Oranges are selling freely at 6/6 and 7/-, buyers preferring counts between 125 and 180. We anticipate that Oranges will remain at steady rates, with the possibility of a further rise.

All Apples of popular varieties and sizes are maintaining firm values. Choice Democrats are realising 10/- to 11/6; Croftons, to 11/-; Sturmers to 10/-, and green Crabs to 11/-.

Pear rates remain unchanged, choice quality Josephines selling to 15/-.

Values for vegetables are much easier, Peas selling to 6/- per sugar bag, Beans to 7/- per sugar bag, and Cabbages to 4/6 per dozen.

Rough leaf Pines are now very scarce, choice quality being unprocurable. Smooth leaf Pines are selling freely, No. 1 quality realising to 8/- per case.

Queensland.

Brisbane (24/10/34).—Bananas, cases, Cavendish.—Nambour. JMC 10/3 to 5/3; FJC 9/- to 5/6; BL 7/- and 6/9; West Burleigh HP 9/9 and 5/9; AK 9/- to 5/9; Mooloolah: CWR 9/6 and 8/3; JN 9/- to 5/6; CAJ 8/6 to 5/6; Currumbin: EW 9/6 to 8/-; HW 8/9 and 8/3; GW 7/3 to 5/-; EDS 7/3; Gympie: JR 9/3 to 7/9; HJB 8/3 to 6/3; EOH 7/3 and 5/-; Traveston: AK 8/9 to 6/-; D'Aguillar: JT 8/6 to 5/6; Cooran: LNS 7/6 and 6/3; EB 7/3 to 5/9; RM 7/- and 6/-; Pomona: CFM 7/6; Wamuran: NVH 7/- and 5/9; H & M 7/- and 5/6; WR 6/6 and 5/-; AW 5/-; Landsborough: JGG 7/- and 5/-; Dayboro: HS 6/3 and 4/3; Palmwoods: LGW 5/3; Uandina: FP 5/3; Eumundi: MO 4/3, 4/-; Case, Lady Fingers. — Nambour: FT 8/-. Pineapples, smooth-leaf, cases 3/6 to 6/6, a few at 7/-; roughleaf, case 7/- to 9/-; Lemons 3/- to 7/- case; Oranges, small 1/6 to 2/-, medium 3/- to 4/-, special 5/-; Benyenda Val. 5/- to 7/-; Navels, small 4/- to 9/-; Mandarins 4/- to 8/-; Passionfruit 10/- to 17/-; Mangoes 4/- to 6/- case; Papaws 1/6 to 3/6 bush. case, special 4/-. Imported Fruit: Apples, Jon. 6/- to 11/-, G.S. 12/- to 15/-; SPM 5/- to 8/-; STP 6/- to 10/-; ARO 5/- to 8/-; Dem. 7/- to 12/-, FC colored 3/- to 6/-, green 8/- to 10/-, RB 7/- to 10/-, GF 5/- to 7/-, Yates large 10/- to 11/-, small 4/- to 7/-; Pears WN 9/- to 13/-, Jos. 12/- to 15/-, BP 9/- to 10/-.

Reilly's Central Produce Mart Ltd.

Queen's Warehouse,
MORAY PLACE, DUNEDIN, N.Z.

IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS OF FRUIT AND PRODUCE.

Correspondence Invited.

Cables: Reillys, Dunedin. Codes: Bentley's.

Western Australia.

Perth (19/10/34). — Apples: Yates 6/6 to 9/-, G. Smith 12/- to 13/6; Rokewood 6/6 to 8/-- Dunns 8/- to 8/9; Doherty 7/6 to 8/6; Demo. 7/- to 8/-; Oranges: Navels, dumps, 6/6 to 8/6 (special to 11/6); flats, 7/- to 8/6; Val. dumps, 5/6 to 7/6; flats, 4/- to 5/6. Lemons, 2/6 to 4/6 (inferior from 1/-); Mandarins, 5/6 to 7/-; Loquats, 5/- to 8/6; Passionfruit, 7/6 to 8/6; Strawberries, 6/- to 12/- a dozen punnets (special to 21/-); Tomatoes, 8/- to 14/3; Grapefruit, 7/- to 12/6.

NEW ZEALAND.

Messrs. Reilly's Central Produce Mart Ltd., Dunedin, New Zealand, report under date October 20, as follows:—Increasing supplies of all lines of fruit and produce are now coming to hand. Christchurch and local Tomatoes are increasing in quantity, and values are being maintained.

Herbert Wilson

Pty. Ltd.

Wholesale Fruit Merchants and Commission Agents

Nos. 1 and 10 Wholesale Fruit Market Melbourne.

Accredited Agents for Victorian Central Citrus Association and Affiliated Association.

Bankers: ***National Bank of Australasia.*** (Western Branch) Melbourne.

City Telephone F6444.

Private 'Phone M3055.

The "Makura," which arrived in Wellington on the 15th, brought a very heavy shipment of Cal. and Raratongan fruit, the Dunedin portion coming to hand on the 17th. The "Waitaki" also arrived on this date with a good shipment of Sth. Aust. Valencias, which met a very fair demand. This steamer also brought forward a small shipment of Pineapples, which met a very keen sale at improved prices. A very good inquiry is being experienced for ripe Bananas. Poorman Oranges and Lemons are being neglected, and values are very low.

Prices (Half-cases): Dessert Pears, 3/6 to 4/6; N. Z. Lemons, 4/-, 5/-. Bushel and American Cases: Apples, —choice Del., 6/-, 8/-; Jons., 4/-, 5/-; Sturmers, 4/-, 8/-; cookers, 3/6, 5/6; Pears—cooking, 4/6; Coles, 8/6; Cal. Oranges, 35/-; Australian Vals., 16/-, 23/-; Grapefruit, 36/-; Cal. Grapes, Red Emperors, 25/-; Cal. Lemons, 56/-; Lemons, N.Z. 1st grade, 8/-, 10/-, 2nd grade, 5/-, 6/-; Bananas, Ripes, 22/6; Poorman Oranges, 7/-; Pineapples, 18/-.

VICTORIAN FRUIT MARKETING ASSOCIATION.

THE monthly meeting of the Executive of the V.F.M.A. was held at the secretary's office, Strand Buildings, 64 Elizabeth-street, Melbourne, on October 26.

There were present Messrs. G. W. Brown (President), A. S. Harrison, K. Eagle, F. R. Mellor, J. B. Mills, W. H. Carne, J. W. Bailey, F. Cave, W. P. Hutchinson, C. H. Jost, F. Moore, E. Meeking, J. W. Barker, and the secretary, R. E. Boardman.

Apologies from J. J. Tully and G. Douglas.

Fruitgrowers' Relief. Letter received from Mr. G. H. Sprague, Hastings Co-op. Cool Store, stating that at their recent annual meeting a resolution had been carried confirming the principle of the allocation of the Federal Grant on the basis of per case on all Apples and Pears sold or sent on consignment overseas. Letter received.

Thrips Investigation League. Mr. Mills reported that at the recent meeting of the Australian Apple and Pear Export Council it had been agreed, subject to the approval of the finance committee, to make a grant up to £100. It was decided, on the motion of Messrs. Carne and Mellor, to request the Council, in view of the importance of the thrips investigation, that the full £100 be allotted.

Apple and Pear Export Council. Reports were presented by Messrs. J. B. Mills and G. W. Brown (see full report in this issue). Mr. Mills stated that at a fruit luncheon in Sydney some delegates had been supplied with an Apple, Pear, Banana and an Orange. Only the Banana was palatable, the Pear (Josephine) while good in appearance, was broken down and worthless; the Orange (Navel) was dry, and the Apple (Delicious), while of a good outward appearance was mealy and tasteless. He questioned the wisdom of overstoring Apples, as the public demand for this fruit was being killed, to the detriment of growers.

Regulated Supplies to U.K. Mr. Bailey raised certain points regarding Mr. Brown's report in relation to the Empire Producers' Conference. The debate was adjourned until next meeting, delegates in the meantime to study the conference minutes.

The Gravenstein Apple. Letter received from Mr. J. Hammond, Officer, protesting against the exclusion of the Gravenstein Apple from the exportable list. It was a variety for early boat, and always brought good prices.

Mr. Hutchinson stated he felt sure the Council had acted wisely in excluding Gravenstein. The chairman pointed out that the Gravenstein was unfavorably reported on from Australia House: further, the exclusion had been decided upon unanimously, and on the vote of the growers alone.

Death of Mr. J. Wood, Fruit Inspector. Mr. Cave mentioned with regret that Mr. J. Wood, an appreciated fruit inspector, had recently passed away: it was decided to write a letter of sympathy to the widow.

V.F.M.A. Constitution. The secretary reported that he had received the day previously the new Constitution, with

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SELECTED AGENTS FOR:

Victoria: Harcourt Fruitgrowers' Progress Assn. Ltd.
Harcourt Fruit Supply Co. Ltd.
Victorian Central Citrus Assn. Ltd.

Tasmania: State Fruit Advisory Board.
New South Wales: Griffith Producers' Co-op. Co. Ltd.
Batlow Packing House Co-op. Soc. Ltd.

Highest Prices. Prompt Returns.

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Wholesale Fruit Merchant and Growers' Agent.

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Account Sales and Cheques sent promptly.

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Best Efforts for Good Returns.

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final amendments, from solicitors. It was decided to have the Constitution as amended set up in type and submitted to members of the Executive and Constitution Committee for final perusal. Should this be deemed to be in order, copies to be printed and sent to every member for adoption.

Visitor from New Zealand. Mr. E. T. James, a visiting fruitgrower from Nelson, N.Z., was welcomed by the chairman. Mr. James said that both Australian and New Zealand growers were facing the same problems; he was sure that the delegation from Australia would be received with sympathy and consideration in N.Z., in an endeavour to bring about mutual improvements. Continuing, Mr. James said that the N.Z. Government guarantee was a diminishing factor. From this guarantee an insurance fund was created by the collection of 1½d. per case. This fund was drawn upon before the Government met any claims for losses.

The Dominion Mark Scheme had definitely lifted the consumption of fruit. The scheme was sound in principle, and he felt sure the growers' Association would do well to act in closer co-operation with the trade. He was interested to know that the Victoria Mark scheme which had been inaugurated in Victoria embraced growers, wholesalers and retailers. He thought this was on right lines.

VICTORIAN FRUIT CROPS.

THE LATEST INFORMATION regarding fruit crop prospects is contained in a report just to hand from the Department of Agriculture, as follows:—

Deciduous Fruit. Additional useful rains, following on similar conditions in the past month, have fallen over the orchard areas north of the Divide, the southern districts receiving copious falls, which have temporarily delayed the work of spraying for diseases, owing to the wet soil conditions.

Control measures against fungous diseases attacking the Apple and Pear and stone fruits have, and are being, carried out in the different districts. Codlin Moth is receiving attention.

Frost and Hail.

Early in the month frosts in the north-west of the State did considerable damage to Apricots, Peach and Prune crop. It is estimated that 75 per cent. of the Apricot crop has been destroyed in some districts, whilst in others the loss is comparatively slight. Tomato plants suffered severely.

The severe hail storms experienced throughout the fruit growing areas of the Goulburn Valley during the month did extensive damage to the Apricots, many growers in the Shepparton areas having 100 per cent. of the fruit ruined. Most of this fruit was covered by insurance. In other parts of the Valley the damage is estimated at 50 per cent. Peaches being small, and with a very heavy setting, a small percentage is showing about a 5 per cent. damage.

Pears, which were in the final blossoming stage, only slight damage visible.

Reports from the Apple and Pear districts are very favorable for a normal crop with most varieties. The Cherry crop is also a promising one.

Viticulture.

September was drier than the two preceding months—only 1.25 inches at Rutherglen, .78 at Mildura, and .58 at Swan Hill. October has been much wetter, bringing (to 25th inst.) no fewer than 6.08 inches at Rutherglen, 2.37 at Mildura and 3.09 inches at Swan Hill.

This month's meteorological conditions have been disastrous to vines in several parts of the State.

A bad frost

occurred on October 5, much more severe than that already reported on September 21. In addition, there have been hailstorms, notably on October 15 in the North-East and Goulburn Valley, and on 23rd at Red Cliffs, where it is estimated that frost and hail will reduce the yield by some 20 per cent. Mildura and Merbein escaped the hail, but the frost has done considerable harm to some blocks.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO FRUITGROWERS

All Members under Fidelity Bond

In response to numerous requests from growers for information as to who are members of the

Wholesale Fruit Merchants' Association of Victoria

the following list is given. All are members of the above Association, and are registered firms carrying on business in the

WHOLESALE FRUIT MARKET, MELBOURNE.

STAND NUMBERS ARE AS INDICATED IN PARENTHESIS.

T. STOTT & SONS (26).
H. L. E. LOVETT & CO. (23).
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SILK BROS. PTY. LTD. (24-25).
J. G. MUMFORD (35).
GOLDEN VALLEY FRUIT CO. PTY. LTD. (15).
J. W. ROSS (13).
J. H. YOUNG & CO. PTY. LTD. (32).
H. M. WADE & CO. (21).
DAVID SMITH PTY. LTD. (3).
SILBERT, SHARP & DAVIES PTY. LTD. (17)
W. A. WATKINS (5).
P. A. PATRIKEOS (36).
G. WOOLF & SONS (29-30).
F. CAVE & CO. PTY. LTD. (9).
R. CORNISH & SONS (5).
J. HYMAN & SON (51).
HERBERT WILSON PTY. LTD. (10).
FRANK BOOTH & SONS PTY. LTD. (16).
GEO. LISTER PTY. LTD. (12).
TIM YOUNG & CO. PTY. LTD. (18).
F. W. VEAR PTY. LTD. (28).

GROWERS PROTECT YOURSELVES by consigning to members of the WHOLESALE FRUIT MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION OF VICTORIA.

Correspondence is invited by the Association.

J. D. FRASER, Secretary, 21 Wholesale Fruit Market, Queen Street, Melbourne. Phone F 4866.

The North-East suffered but little from the frost of the 5th, but some vineyards were badly

cut by the hailstorm

on 15th inst. Great Western escaped both frost and hail.

In Swan Hill Shire the frost on 5th inst. was more severe than at Mildura or Rutherglen, and it is estimated that the loss will amount to more than 50 per cent. Woorinen suffered very severely, more so than Nyah, where there is much higher land, though many depressions were badly frosted. Bungunyah, just across the Murray, suffered almost total loss, the black soil, favoring radiation, makes this locality more susceptible.

In Woorinen, unusually low temperatures were recorded—down to 19 F. on the grass: some blocks have suffered almost total losses.

Praiseworthy attempts at community smudging afforded little protection, though they had saved several blocks at the previous frost in September. Smudging can be of very real value for 5 or 6 degrees of frost, but it is obviously insufficient for falls of double this intensity, visitations which are fortunately of rare occurrence.

The chief lesson from the recent frost is the aggravating influence of recent tillage. Blocks worked a short time before the frost fared far worse than those untouched for some weeks, and where a crust had formed.

Citrus. The blossoming of Orange and Lemon trees has been particularly heavy in most districts, and, while climatic conditions, chiefly hail and wind, have not been entirely favorable to fruit setting, the heavy rain and warm weather is expected to favor a good crop. It is yet too early to estimate.

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FRUIT to the

Producers' Distributing Society Ltd.

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Reports from the Swan Hill district show that the blossoming has been irregular, and in the case of Navels has extended over a longer period than usual. Valencias and Mandarins in this district blossomed lightly, but Grapefruit and Lemons were heavy.

The very heavy crop of Lemons which was produced this season, and has recently been harvested, prevented the setting of a summer crop, and in consequence it is expected that the summer crop of Lemons, in the north particularly, will be light.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN FRUIT MARKETING ASSOCIATION.

A MEETING of the Executive of the S.A. F.M.A. was held at Adelaide on October 26. There were present Messrs. H. J. Bishop (president), A. R. Willsmore, D. W. Hannaford, G. W. Selth, T. Playford, R. O. Knappstein, R. B. Pritchard, E. S. Mason, G. A. W. Pope, A. G. Strickland, R. A. Cramond, R. S. McDougall, H. N. Wicks, A. O. Peterson, J. B. Randell, P. R. B. Searcy, M. Vickers, J. S. Hammat, F. B. James, M. G. Basey, and the secretary. Apology, Mr. W. W. Miller.

Grafting Demonstration. In reference to the recent demonstration held at the Blackwood Orchard, the president suggested that the Research Sub-Commitee should discuss the advisability of arranging for a demonstrator and instructor to visit the different districts to assist growers who desire to work over fruit trees.

April Forecast. It was resolved the secretary advise the O.S.R.A. the preliminary forecast for April, 1935:—Apples, 150,000 cases; Pears, 10,000 cases.

Australian Apple and Pear Export Council Conference. The president reported in detail, at considerable length, on the work done at the recent conference held in Sydney. On the motion of Mr. Wicks seconded by Mr. Searcy a hearty vote of thanks was recorded to the delegates, Messrs. H. J. Bishop and J. B. Randell, for attending the conference, and particularly to Mr. H. J. Bishop for the comprehensive and detailed report he had placed before the members.

Sixth Annual General Meeting. The president advised that Mr. T. Playford had asked Mr. McIntosh, Minister of Crown Lands, to attend and open the meeting, and Mr. McIntosh had consented to do so. It was resolved that an invitation be sent to Mr. A. E. Hamilton, chairman of the Australian Overseas Transport Association.

Mr. J. B. Randell undertook to prepare the Research Sub-Committee report for presentation to the annual general meeting, as Mr. Wicks would be unavoidably absent.

Membership Applications. Application for membership was received from Messrs. George Selth & Co. Ltd., and from Leonard William John Harvey, broker, Kithers Buildings, King William-street, Adelaide. It was unanimously resolved that both applicants be elected as members.

Pear Packing Competition. Members selected a cup for presentation to the winner of the Pear Packing Competition, and it was resolved the presentation should be made at the annual general meeting.

Freight Committee. The president reported that since the last monthly meeting, a meeting had been held of all shippers of Apples and Pears, and this meeting had elected a committee consisting of five representatives, four from the S.A. F.M.A. and one non-member of the Association, and a resolution had been passed agreeing that applications for freght should be made through this committee, and space would be allocated by the committee on a basis which would be decided on in due course. The committee would work in conjunction with the sub-committee of the O.S.R.A. This committee had already met the O.S.R.A. Committee at a preliminary meeting, when certain suggestions were made which both committees were now considering, and there was every reason to hope that a satisfactory working basis would be obtained, and as a result the freight available for the coming season would be allocated between all shippers in an equitable manner.

Correspondence. Letter from Canned Fruit Control Board advising position in regard to Pear prospects for the coming season.

Letter from Elder, Smith & Co. Ltd., giving statistics in regard to imports of fruits into Netherlands, etc., and Royal Mail Packing Navigation Time Table for 1934.

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